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TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Warm and sunny. Temp. 61-81 (7-10). Tomorrow: little change. Yesterday's temp. 58-83 (10-20). **LONDON:** Mostly sunny. Temp. 73-89 (24-31). Tomorrow: little change. Yesterday's temp. 73-89 (24-31). **CHANNEL:** Rather rough. **ROME:** Sunny. Temp. 66-80 (20-24). **NEW YORK:** Sunny. Temp. 66-80 (20-24). Yesterday's temp. 73-83 (23-15). **ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2**

Death Caps Tense Day In Ulster

Soldier Is Slain As Parades End

By John M. Lee

BELFAST, July 12 (NYT).—A British soldier was killed by a sniper in a Catholic neighborhood of Belfast today. The incident occurred as the annual parades of Northern Ireland flouted their power in the annual parades of the Internal Orange Order.

More than 11,000 soldiers in full riot gear, bolstered by 4,000 policemen, held this British province in check to allow the Protestants to enjoy their midsummer celebration.

The parades commemorate a Protestant political and religious victory, the Battle of the Boyne, in 1690. The Orange Order takes its name from the "Victor, King William III, formerly William of Orange, who defeated the Catholic forces of the deposed King James II.

Roof-top Observation Post. The soldier killed was manning a rooftop observation point in the Catholic Falls Road area, near the city center parade route, to detect any buildup of Catholic crowds.

The Catholic minority of Northern Ireland, or Ulster, takes offense at the parades, which they regard as provocative, humiliating and a constant reminder of what they regard as their perpetual second-class status.

Since the beginning of the year, Ulster has been wracked by a wave of terrorist bombings and killings. These are attributed largely to the underground Irish Republican Army, which seeks to end Protestant and British rule and to force unification with the Catholic Irish Republic in the south.

Rioting in Londonderry. The atmosphere was tense today after the parade followed a week of Catholic rioting in Londonderry, where soldiers shot dead two young men, and a night of savage explosions in the center of Belfast.

In Londonderry, a mob of Catholics attacked and set fire to a Protestant army post in Bligh's Lane, AP said. The rioters drove back firemen while the flames swept the factory from end to end.

The mob was apparently trying to get at the army post by way of the factory, which had been looted by another mob last night. British troops in three armored cars finally forced a way for firemen through the crowd of nearly 1,000. Troops fired rubber bullets at the rioters in an effort to disperse them.

Shattered store fronts were still being boarded up and broken glass swept off Royal Avenue, Belfast's main thoroughfare, as the first of the marchers and (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Alitalia Plans Cut Fare Again

ROME, July 12 (UPI).—Alitalia announced today it would begin cutting fares on Wednesday to offer low fares for the year around between Italy and the United States.

U.S. aviation officials ordered the fares withdrawn because a required 30-day notice had not been given. Alitalia said within the 30 days expires, the fares will take effect again. For persons between the ages of 12 and 25 the round-trip Atlantic fare is as low as \$199.

Cuban Communist Official Killed Thwarting Air Hijack

MIAMI, July 12 (UPI).—A Communist party official was killed by a hand grenade as he helped battle two hijackers who tried to take over a Cubana Airlines flight inside Cuba, Havana radio reported today.

The two hijackers and another passenger who fought them also were injured, the radio report said. But the plane landed safely at Rancho Boyeros airport in Havana.

The radio report, quoting a communiqué from the Cuban Interior Ministry, did not identify the type of airplane, say how many passengers it carried or where the hijackers wanted to go.

According to Havana radio, the hijacking attempt occurred yesterday aboard Cubana's flight 740 from Havana to Cienfuegos about 25 minutes after the plane left Havana.

Armed With Grenades. Two men armed with hand grenades made the hijack attempt, the radio said. One of them grabbed stewardess Tanya Valdes.



A PAIR OF KINGS—Moroccan King Hassan (left) and King Hussein of Jordan, in beret, in Rabat street yesterday.

Heath Sees Parliament Vote for EEC

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON, July 12 (NYT).—Prime Minister Edward Heath said today that he was completely confident of winning Parliament's approval for British entry into the Common Market.

He radiated optimism at a special news conference on the eve of an unusual event here. Prime ministers see reporters informally from time to time but rarely hold open sessions with them.

The one warning vote today was on the possibility of an extreme opposition Labor policy. Mr. Heath said that it would be "a very serious matter" if the Labor party committed itself to take Britain out of the market when back in power.

That is, in fact, the unstated goal of Labor's anti-market. They hope to get an anti-joining resolution through a special party conference this Saturday and then go on in October, at the annual conference, to pledge withdrawal from the market.

'Serious Matter' Mr. Heath declined to speculate about Labor's position today. But he went on to remark:

"To say that if the government signs a treaty they will break it if they succeed is a very serious matter."

He was asked several times why he did not allow his own Conservatives a free vote on the market issue instead of putting them under party orders. Many observers think Labor would do the same, thus producing more Labor votes for entry.

"If you put it from the European countries' point of view," Mr. Heath said, "I think they would expect the government to give a firm lead. We have made the clearest possible recommendation to Parliament and are, therefore, fully entitled to ask our supporters to support us."

The press conference, with about 200 reporters and broadcasters present, was held in the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



MOROCCO MOURNING—Group of people in Rabat yesterday at victims' funerals.

U.S. Expert Fears Ice Age In 50-60 Years

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, July 12 (WP).—The world could be as little as 50 or 60 years away from a disastrous new ice age, a leading atmospheric scientist has reported.

Dr. S. K. Rasool of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and Columbia University said:

"In the next 50 years, the fine dust man constantly puts into the atmosphere by fossil fuel-burning could screen out so much sunlight that the average temperature could drop by six degrees."

If sustained over "several years"—five to ten," he estimated—"such a temperature decrease could be sufficient to trigger an ice age."

These conclusions—including the ominous explanation point out in scientific publications—were printed in this week's issue of the journal Science. The article was signed by Dr. Rasool and a co-worker, Dr. S. H. Schneider.

They are also being presented by Dr. Schneider at an international study of man's impact on climate now being held in Stockholm as a prelude to a world environmental conference there next June.

Serious Problem Dr. Gordon F. MacDonald, scientist-member of President Nixon's three-man Council on Environmental Quality, said in an interview that these conclusions point up "one of the serious problems" U.S. and other nations must address next year.

He called Dr. Rasool "a first-rate atmospheric physicist" whose estimate that fuel dust could drop temperatures by six degrees "is consistent with estimates I and others have made."

Whether this could cause an ice age "within five or 50 years or even more," he said, "I wouldn't want to guess."

But he "agreed completely" with Dr. Rasool that it is now urgent to start an international network to monitor atmospheric dust.

Called 'Theatrical Play' U.S. Envoys' Talks on Suez Are Scorned by Cairo Paper

By Raymond H. Anderson

CAIRO, July 12 (NYT).—A mission of two American diplomats to seek a formula for an Israeli pullback from the Suez Canal and a reopening of the waterway was scorned here today as "theatrical play."

A weekly political publication, Rose al-Youssef, charged that Washington had surrounded the mission with propaganda "to impress world public opinion and the Arabs" and to create the appearance that the United States was actively interested in promoting a settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The diplomats, Donald C. Bergin, chief U.S. representative in Cairo, and Michael Stern, head of the State Department's Egyptian desk, began consultations with Egyptians last Tuesday on the deadlocked Suez Canal plan.

The talks have been conducted in a mutually agreed information blackout, with no indication so far of success or failure.

Yesterday, an Egyptian spokesman only contributed to the mystery by issuing a terse statement saying that the diplomats had brought "nothing new."

However, State Department officials in Washington have said apparently that the diplomats are not transmitting "substantive proposals" but rather were consulting on "procedures."

Rose al-Youssef charged today that the mission was a "two-act drama" the first act consisting of the talks conducted by Mr. Bergin and Mr. Stern and the second act of rumors being circulated that Joseph J. Sisco, assistant secretary of state, might fly to the Middle East in the latter half of July.

Rose al-Youssef said that the Egyptian leadership wanted a "clear statement" from the United States on the basic Cairo demands for an Israeli withdrawal and a reopening of the canal.

Raid in Budapest BUDAPEST, July 12 (UPI).—Mehmed Riaz, the Egyptian

Execution of 5 Plotters Is Awaited in Morocco

RABAT, Morocco, July 12 (Reuters).—The time limit set by King Hassan II for the execution of a group of army officers who attempted to overthrow his regime on Saturday passed tonight with no indication whether they were dead or alive.

The king announced last night that the men would be executed by firing squad within 24 hours.

Tonight the king conferred with his closest aides about the coup attempt in which 186 people died, and in answer to questions an authorized source said that there was nothing new on the fate of the dissident army officers.

A communiqué on their fate would be issued tomorrow, he said.

Hassan, speaking at about 8 p.m. last night, named three generals and two colonels as captured leaders of the plot, and said they would be executed within 24 hours, after being interrogated.

Two others, described as among the plot leaders, died in the fighting Saturday. They were Gen. Mohammed Medbouh, described as one of the king's closest collaborators in the past, and Col. Ababou, commander of the non-commissioned officers' school that supplied the manpower for the attempted coup.

Troops in Casablanca

Rabat was quiet tonight, but in Casablanca, troops took over the harbor tonight and threw a tight cordon around the area. Everyone entering and leaving the harbor was searched. Casablanca is about 60 miles south of Rabat.

Meanwhile, funeral rites for 20 military victims of Saturday's fighting at the royal palace of Skirat, on the coast south of Rabat, were held today with simple and solemn ceremonial.

The ceremony at the Moulay Ismail Mosque, on the outskirts of the city, was attended by Hassan and King Hussein of Jordan, who flew here earlier today from Amman.

Hussein came here to congratulate Hassan personally on his escape in Saturday's raid, when mutineers stormed the palace with machine-gun and mortar fire during a party to celebrate the Moroccan king's 42d birthday.

Kings View Coffins

The two kings arrived in a closed limousine and then walked down the line of flag-draped coffins placed on open command cars. Both seemed deeply moved.

Hassan grasped the first coffin in his arms and bowed his head. Around the parade ground stood contingents of the navy, army and air force, leading Moroccan dignitaries, and members of the victims' families, who expressed their anguish with the plaintive cries made by Moroccan women in times of tragedy.

After the departure of the two kings, a cortege of 20 command cars each carrying a coffin guarded by four soldiers, moved off to the cemetery. The bodies were of four generals, two military doctors, three colonels, a major, two captains, two lieutenants, and six enlisted men.

Behind, following a procession of mourners, including Gen. Mohammed Oufkir in battle dress.

The Moroccan news agency this morning reported that the last pockets of resistance in Rabat had been mopped up after sporadic fighting yesterday.

Moroccan troops also occupied the Libyan Embassy yesterday and the king, at a press conference last

night, had harsh words for Libyan support of the uprising. Operations against the mutineers were led by Gen. Oufkir, Minister of the Interior, who is often described as the regime's strongman.

The 47-year-old general was invested by the king with all civil

● Libya urges Moroccan army to try again on coup: Page 2.

and military powers after Saturday's attack on the palace, in which at least 28 people died.

Apart from the 20 military victims buried today, civilians killed

included Minister of Tourism Mohammed Lazrak; former Premier Ahmed Bahni, president of the supreme court, and Belgian Ambassador Marcel Dupret.

The mutineers invaded the palace and held Hassan and his guests prisoner for more than two hours. Eventually, 186 mutineers were killed in fighting with loyal army forces, and another 650 were captured.

Hussein—who had earlier sent a cable to Hassan pleading, "We would like to emphasize to you that we in Jordan stand by you as long as there is one drop of

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Long Meeting With Bruce

Kissinger Visits Paris; Shuns Talks With Reds

By Anatole Shub

PARIS, July 12 (WP).—Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's national security adviser, conferred here intensively today with David K. E. Bruce, chief U.S. negotiator at the Paris peace talks.

The two high officials conferred seven hours during the day, and Mr. Kissinger's return flight to Washington—originally scheduled for late afternoon—was postponed until late tonight.

Although there was considerable speculation that Mr. Kissinger might meet here with Le Duc Tho, the North Vietnamese Politburo member whose return to Paris June 24 reactivated the deadlocked peace talks, U.S. sources insisted that Mr. Kissinger had had no intention of seeking such a meeting and none was being arranged.

With newsmen mounting all-day watches at both the U.S.

Embassy and the residence of U.S. Ambassador Arthur K. Watson, where Mr. Kissinger spent the afternoon, there was no evidence to support the rumor that Mr. Kissinger might make a Houdini-like move to meet the North Vietnamese leader.

Observers believed that, if there had been any private contacts between the Americans and North Vietnamese here, they could only have been among lower-level officials.

Even if none of the speculation about secret talks was true, it was obvious that Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Bruce had much to talk about in the wake of the new Communist seven-point peace proposal brought here by Le Duc Tho and formally placed on the negotiating table July 1 by Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh of the Viet Cong. The plan, in addition to offering simultaneous release of

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

U.S. Planes Raid A-A Guns In N. Vietnam, Destroying 4

SAIGON, July 12 (UPI).—American warplanes bombed anti-aircraft batteries in North Vietnam in a retaliatory strike yesterday, destroying four guns and damaging three, military spokesmen said today.

One of the guns destroyed near the Mu Gia Pass, 80 miles northwest of the Demilitarized Zone, was an 85 mm cannon capable of using radar to direct its fire.

B-52s struck at North Vietnamese troop concentrations and anti-aircraft sites south of the DMZ on the slopes of Dong Ha Mountain, three miles northwest of Firebase Fuller.

Another B-52 attack was made against anti-aircraft and storage sites 11 miles southeast of the old combat base at Khe Sanh in the northwestern corner of South Vietnam.

Communist troops attacked two companies of militiamen on the western outskirts of Saigon early today with rocket grenades and small arms fire, killing one and wounding three, spokesmen said.

The U.S. Command said another 3,100 servicemen were pulled out of Vietnam, lowering the U.S. strength in the country to 49,400.

Communist ground fire shot down another OH-6 observation helicopter in Quang Ngai Province, 330 miles north of Saigon, wounding two crewmen. It was the 197th allied helicopter shot down in Vietnam since U.S. involvement began in 1961.

Ground action was generally light and scattered, but the South Vietnamese in a delayed report said there was a bitter engagement in the U Minh Forest near the southern tip of the country Saturday.

Thai Unit Goes Military sources said government troops lost ten dead and 14 wounded in the battle. They reported killing 21 guerrillas.

In addition to the American withdrawals last week, a battalion of Thailand's 12,000-man division was withdrawn from South Vietnam, and together with other small withdrawals reduced non-U.S. allied contingents here by 800 men to 66,000, spokesmen said.

The South Vietnamese government protested to the International Committee today that during the first six months of 1971 Communist terrorists killed 365 civilians, injured 1,278 others, burned 2,392 houses and conducted 233 shelling attacks.

Shelling Near Phnom Penh PHNOM PENH, July 12 (UPI).—Communist gunners, hiding in swamplands facing Phnom Penh, poured mortar barrages into two major government posts in the area last night, the high command said today.

Spokesmen reported no damage or casualties in the twin attacks against the field headquarters at Vitea Suor, ten miles east of the capital, and Frah Prassap, the key post at the northern edge of the marshes 15 miles northeast of Phnom Penh.

About 11,000 Cambodian troops have searched with little success for an estimated 1,000 North Vietnamese in the 500-square-mile marshland, which stretches to within half a mile of Phnom Penh.

No heavy ground fighting has been reported in the area since Cambodian soldiers overran a Communist regional headquarters June 23. Since then, the North Vietnamese have been content to concentrate on mortar and rocket attacks.

As Necessary to Curtail Inflation

Meany Backs Price and Pay Curbs for U.S.

WASHINGTON, July 12 (AP).—AFL-CIO President George Meany said yesterday that if he were in President Nixon's shoes he would impose wage and price controls in the fight against inflation.

"I don't see any other way that this situation is going to get under control," Mr. Meany said on the "Meet the Press" television show of the National Broadcasting Co.

Mr. Meany said that his own 12.5-million-member labor organization is "not advocating controls," but would not oppose them if they were imposed evenly.

"If he makes a decision that the international situation is such, or the domestic situation is such that he needs to impose controls, we have said time and time again, we are saying it now, that we will go along," Mr. Meany said.

"We will accept wage and price controls provided that they are shared equally to cover all forms of income and... provided the sacrifice is equal to everybody concerned."

Mr. Meany said the country has an "inflationary psychology" explaining: "We have people raising prices when there is just no reason." He said prices have gone



George Meany

up, despite increasing unemployment, by 4.2 percent in 1968, 5.4 percent in 1969 and 5.9 percent in 1970.

In a speech opening an AFL-

Libya Urges a New Uprising; Sadat in Peacemaker's Role

BEIRUT, July 12 (AP)—Libya today urged Moroccan Army officers to try again to overthrow King Hassan II as Egyptian President Anwar Sadat moved to prevent Libya-Morocco relations from getting worse.

Mr. Sadat sent his diplomatic troubleshooter, Hassan Sabri el-Kholi, to Rabat to assess the situation after the unsuccessful coup and dispatched his secretary, Ashraf Marwan, to Tripoli to talk with Libyan leaders.

The Egyptian president, a moderate in Arab affairs, has good relations with the king and is a partner in a federation with Libya and Syria. He may attempt to mediate the dispute.

Such a move would be in

Egypt's interests now that plans are moving ahead for an Arab summit conference this fall. A summit would be difficult if Libya and Morocco stayed away or refused to talk to each other.

Despite Mr. Sadat's diplomatic efforts, the government-controlled Tripoli radio in Libya kept up its revolt-preaching rhetoric, which began Saturday night when it said Libya supported the coup almost as soon as word of it was announced.

"The revolution is not over in Morocco," an announcer said today. "The torch of the uprising will inevitably be picked up soon by other free officers. This was only the beginning of a revolution that will not stop until the feudal, reactionary monarch is out."

Established Policy

Libyan support for the coup is based on Tripoli's established policy. The present Libyan government came to power in September, 1969, when a group of army officers led by Moamer Kadhafy deposed King Idris I.

Col. Kadhafy, now 31, is head of Libya's ruling Revolutionary Command Council. He has long been impatient with Morocco's moderate stance, especially regarding the Arab conflict with Israel.

Tripoli radio also criticized King Hussein of Jordan for rushing off to Rabat to support his fellow monarch and said the Moroccan coup meant also that the days were growing short for monarchy in Jordan.

A leading independent Beirut newspaper, Al Nahar, suggested that Libya might not be the only nation supporting the coup but that it was successful. It praised Col. Kadhafy for "showing more courage than other Arab leaders."

Right-wing papers in Beirut applauded the coup failure while left-wing papers deplored it. The leftist newspaper Al Shaab, which supports Egypt, said: "The Moroccan people have lost a battle but not the war."

Libyans Feared Seized

TRIPOLI, July 12 (Reuters)—Libya has been unable to contact its diplomatic personnel in Rabat since royal Moroccan forces occupied the embassy building at the weekend after the abortive coup against King Hassan, the Libyan news agency said today.

Last night the Libyan foreign minister called in the Moroccan ambassador here and told him that the Libyan government held Morocco responsible for the safety of its embassy staff and other Libyans in Morocco.

Jordan Reports Guerrillas Kill 2

AMMAN, July 12 (AP)—Palestinian guerrillas mortar-bombed a village in north Jordan last night, killing two civilians and wounding four children, a Jordan Army spokesman reported today.

Several mortar shells were lobbed into the village of Kitta, north of Jerash, and one house was completely demolished in the attack, said the spokesman.

King Hussein's troops and the guerrillas have been skirmishing in the Jerash area, 25 miles north of Amman, for ten days.

Guerrillas Claim Copter Crash

BEIRUT, July 12 (UPI)—A leftist Palestinian guerrilla group today claimed responsibility for Thursday's Israeli Army helicopter crash in the Mediterranean Sea off El Arish.

The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, in a statement in Beirut, said "one of our secret cells operating in the occupied territories was fully responsible for the incident."

An Israeli military announcement Saturday, reporting the crash, said it was an accident and ruled out any Arab involvement.

Executions Of Plotters Are Awaited

Moroccan Troops Restore Order

(Continued from Page 1)

blood in our veins"—flew here in his personal aircraft.

With Hassan he toured the scene of Saturday's attack at the Skirat palace, and went with him to a Rabat hospital to see Prince Moulay Abdallah, Hassan's brother, who was wounded in the left elbow and underwent a 15-minute operation. His condition later was reported as satisfactory.

Last night, in a broadcast in Arabic to the nation, Hassan said: "We have only reaped the fruits of what political and labor leaders have sown."

He said that by instigating that Morocco was collapsing and feudalism was rife, some people had started to believe it so that "those who spread the rumors are the first victims."

The king named three political leaders who were present when the palace was attacked. One was Hassan Wazzani, an old-guard nationalist leader who lost an arm; another Ali al-Fassy, president of the leftist party, who was beaten up; and Abdelhadi Messouak, a former member of the outlawed Moroccan Communist party.

Addressing himself to Moroccan political and union leaders the king said: "You are digging your own graves. If the mutineers had taken power they would not have been at your level. They would not have invited you to share power with them, because you would not understand them, all the more so since you are experienced intellectuals and you could have been the first victims."

Besides King Hussein, Hassan Sabri el-Kholi, personal representative of Egypt's President Anwar Sadat, arrived here from Cairo, and President Mohammed Ould Daddah, of neighboring Mauritania, is also sending a delegation to Morocco.

Chef Belkacem, a special envoy of Algerian President Houari Boumedienne, arrived here yesterday and saw Hassan last night. Mr. Boumedienne announced his support of King Hassan's return to power.

Vice President Spiro T. Agnew is scheduled to visit Morocco on July 24, and the king said last night that he could come whenever he wanted. There were no security problems and the final decision was Mr. Agnew's, he said.

Congress Impasse May Suspend U.S. Draft All Summer

WASHINGTON, July 12 (UPI)—The deadlock deepened today between House and Senate negotiators over an end-of-the-war amendment to the Selective Service Act, and a summer-long suspension of the draft emerged as a distinct possibility.

The conferees met for 40 minutes on Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield's amendment and then recessed until July 20.

Sen. John Stennis, D., Miss., said he wanted to check with Defense Secretary Melvin Laird "to see how badly off he would be without a bill giving the President authority to induct men" into the armed forces.

Mr. Laird will return July 19 from a trip to the Far East.

The single issue that has delayed extension of Mr. Nixon's draft authority, which expired June 30, has been the Mansfield amendment, calling for a total U.S. military withdrawal from Indochina within nine months after the bill is enacted subject to release of all American prisoners.

Defense officials have said the military could get by without the draft for about two months.

2 Syria Ba'athists Abducted in Exile

BEIRUT, July 12 (AP)—Two leaders of the ousted wing of Syria's ruling Ba'ath party were kidnapped today by a band of armed men who attacked a house in Beirut suburb.

Police said about 30 armed men broke into the house of Fawad Shaker, an Iraqi, and carried him away with Hakeem Fayez, a Jordanian, after dragging them.

Mr. Shaker was wounded when the kidnappers exchanged fire with a Lebanese police patrol. He was abandoned and later police rescued him.

One of the kidnappers was killed in the gun battle. He was identified as a Palestinian guerrilla officer. A second kidnapper was wounded and taken to a Beirut hospital.

French Mission to China

PARIS, July 12 (AP)—A 12-member French parliamentary delegation left today for an official visit to China. Two Communist deputies who had been scheduled to accompany the group dropped out when the Chinese government made clear it would not receive "Khrushchev revisionists."



VIPs—Henry Kissinger (left), special adviser to President Nixon, at American Embassy in Paris yesterday with David Bruce (right), American delegation chief to Paris peace talks, and American Ambassador to France Arthur Watson (center).

Heath Sees EEC Victory

(Continued from Page 1)

gilt-and-white Music Room of Lancaster House. Chopin played there for Queen Victoria.

The prime minister took questions in the order in which news organizations had accepted invitations. He allowed questioners to put supplementary questions. There were about 50 questions altogether, and the conference lasted an hour and 15 minutes.

The conference was evidently part of the push to swing British public opinion back in favor of the European venture. But Mr. Heath made it clear that he would rely on the House of Commons, not on poll showings.

"I am not going to state in figures what is acceptable," he said. "I am going to act on a parliamentary majority."

He scouted some recent comments by Labor party figures who said they were for joining the market in principle but thought this was a bad time to do so because the Conservative government had so mismanaged the economy.

Denis Healey, the shadow foreign secretary, took that position in a not altogether clear broadcast over the weekend. Another Labor pro-market, Anthony Crosland, was also reported to be weakening because of the demands of party unity.

Mr. Heath, asked about these Labor views, said that in fact the balance of payments and general economic picture were much better now than in May, 1967, when the Labor government applied to the Common Market. Devaluation came six months after that.

In any case, Mr. Heath said, the six members of the market would not want to negotiate again with another British government: "I turn down this opportunity. I don't believe another would occur for a very long time, if ever again."

ICI Predicts Gains

LONDON, July 12 (AP-DJ)—Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., said today that ICI, the British chemical industry and the British economy as a whole, would gain from Great Britain's entry into the European communities.

ICI said that the benefits from British membership "will, for the most part, flow from the effects on customer industries in Britain."

"Each of ICI's major customer industries—textiles, agriculture, chemicals—should on balance gain from entry, in particular agriculture, because of the change in the method of farm support," it said.

Sicilian Woman Faces Exile as Mafia Member

PALERMO, Sicily, July 12 (UPI)—A 27-year-old former physical education teacher at a Roman Catholic school was named yesterday as the first suspected woman member of the Sicilian Mafia.

Authorities said that they would ask a Palermo court to banish Antonietta Bagarella from her western Sicilian hometown on grounds that she is dangerous to society. A 1958 law permits such action.

Other women have been exiled to live under police surveillance but authorities said that this was the first time such a step was requested on the grounds that a woman was a member of the Mafia. Historically, the secret criminal society has been closed to women.

The court hearing was set for July 26 in Palermo. Miss Bagarella lives in Carleone, a town of 14,880 inhabitants, which is considered by authorities as a stronghold of organized crime. She was identified as the fiancée of a Mafia lieutenant and the sister of another.

Kissinger, on One-Day Visit To Paris, Fails to See Reds

(Continued from Page 1)

prisoners with U.S. military withdrawal from Vietnam, separated those military questions from those of a political settlement in Saigon—and made the terms for such a political settlement, in most observers' opinion, considerably more flexible.

Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Bruce began their consultations shortly after 10 a.m. at the embassy, then moved over to Ambassador Watson's residence for a working luncheon. Mr. Bruce left the residence after the luncheon, while Mr. Kissinger conferred with aides who had accompanied him to India and Pakistan.

Mr. Bruce, however, returned to the residence two-and-a-half hours later to continue the Vietnam discussions until Mr. Kissinger departed for a private dinner with a personal friend.

U.S. spokesmen said categorically that the friend had "absolutely nothing to do with Vietnam, Southeast Asia or even foreign affairs."

Throughout the consultations, as on arrival, Mr. Kissinger refused to say a word to newsmen—in sharp contrast not only with Le Duc Tho, who unveiled the new line at a long news conference on arrival, but with the several recent visits here of U.S. Secretary of State William P. Rogers, who on each occasion has—without disclosing state secrets—freely and broadly explained the general purpose of his activities.

Mr. Kissinger is expected to report tomorrow to President Nixon on his world tour—which included stops at Saigon, Bangkok and New Delhi as well as Rangoon and Paris. The most significant gesture of the trip took place in Saigon, where Mr. Kissinger met separately with Gen. Duong Van (Big) Minh and with Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky, both expected to oppose President Nguyen Van Thieu's bid for re-election.

Meanwhile, observers continued to speculate over the apparently broadening political flexibility being indicated by Le Duc Tho in a series of statements and interviews. In the latest interview, appearing in Le Nouvel Observateur today, the North Vietnamese leader hinted that a cease-fire between South Vietnamese and Communist forces would be possible even before formation of a "national concord" or coalition government, as stipulated in the July 1 Communist seven-point peace plan.

Major Condition

According to the plan, the Communist prerequisite for any discussion with Saigon would be formation of a new administration there, replacing that of President Thieu and pronouncing itself for "peace, independence, neutrality and democracy." Communist spokesmen have already indicated that almost any new administration would do, arrived at "by various means." But the cease-fire plan said that there would be no cease-fire until that new Saigon administration reached accord with the Viet Cong on formation of a coalition.

In his Nouvel Observateur interview, Le Duc Tho repeated the plan's assertion that "a general cease-fire in the South could only come with the formation of a government of national concord." He went on to say, however:

"But if a new government is formed in Saigon, showing a spirit of peace, do you think that the struggle could really continue? It is not the Vietnamese who are inclined to fight each other; they are being forced to do so."

In talking about the future of a new South Vietnamese government, the Hanoi leader noted that Mrs. Binh had already recalled that South Vietnam would not become a "neo-colony." However, he added: "But it is not Socialist. The important thing is that it should be independent."

Scott Urges Caution on Red Peace Bid

(Continued from Page 1)

Le Duc Tho also stressed the importance of replacing Gen. Thieu, without demanding more wide-ranging changes in the Saigon regime. "In South Vietnam," the Hanoi leader said, "it is the president alone who counts. It is he who commands and takes the responsibility. Above all, it is he who symbolizes the regime. The others do not count."

Washington, July 12 (AP)—Sen. Hugh Scott, R., Pa., Senate minority leader, said today that "it is the sheerest idiocy" for some Americans to advocate immediate acceptance of the seven-point Communist plan for a peace settlement in Vietnam.

The Democratic leader, Sen. Mike Mansfield, D., Mont., said that he considers the negotiating situation flexible and believes the Communist offer "contains elements of a breakthrough in the impasse" in the Paris peace talks.

Sen. Scott told the Senate that the plan contains elements both positive and negative and complained that "some people have rushed to say we should embrace the entire seven-point proposal, let us grab at it."

"It is the sheerest idiocy for some people to rush to the public" urging acceptance of the entire package.

Sen. Walter F. Mondale, D., Minn., has said that he would sponsor a resolution calling on President Nixon to pursue promptly and in good faith the Communist offer and to make the release of U.S. prisoners and withdrawal of troops the sole consideration in negotiating on the proposal.

Soldier Is Killed in Ulster After Protestant Parades

(Continued from Page 1)

hands stepped off in brilliant sunny weather. There were only scattered incidents around the province—two buses hijacked, some soldiers stoned, an armored car fired upon, a few bombs thrown—until late afternoon when the soldier was killed.

He was felled by a single bullet that entered his back near the left shoulder. His companion did not see the assassin and did not return fire. The men were members of the First Battalion of the Royal Green Jackets. Identification of the dead man was withheld.

26 Killed in 1971

The death brings to nine the number of British soldiers killed in Ulster this year. Two policemen and 15 civilians have also been killed.

Last year 16 civilians, two policemen but no soldiers were killed. So far this year there have been 198 terrorist explosions compared with 197 in all of 1970.

There were 19 parades encompassing 75,000 persons all over Ulster.

Prime Minister Brian Faulkner saw his Dunmore Lodge off on its parade at the village of Ballynabreena before touring the Belfast area by army helicopter with security forces.

To many, the crowds seemed smaller and more subdued than in previous years. The nightly terror has kept Belfast tensions high.

"God knows, we may be seeing our last Orange parade," a woman said at the crowd, kicking aside the glass from the shattered windows of the Grand

Rostow Contends Publication Of War Study May Hurt U.S.

By William Greider

WASHINGTON, July 12 (WP).—Walt W. Rostow, one of former President Lyndon B. Johnson's key advisers on Vietnam, complained yesterday that publication of the Pentagon Papers will foster a spirit of neo-isolationism that could endanger arms limitation talks and could stimulate new Soviet threats against Israel and other countries.

"If the people in Cairo and Moscow believe America is on a slide toward isolation and withdrawal," Mr. Rostow warned, "then it behooves them not to make a settlement with Israel. It behooves them to wait until the American capacity to cope, the will to cope, is further diminished and then take another cut at Israel."

In a breakfast meeting with reporters, the former foreign policy adviser, now a professor at the University of Texas, employed strong language to denounce the publication, which he contends has distorted the truth about how the United States went to war in Vietnam seven years ago.

The papers, Mr. Rostow asserted, "did not just hurt President Johnson. It encouraged the widespread notion that, well, you can't believe a President. I think that hurts the country, especially because it is based on a distortion of the evidence."

Treatment Attacked

In particular, Mr. Rostow complained that The New York Times treatment of the classified documents was "the shoddiest piece of journalism I've seen since I entered public life in 1941." He reserved comment on how other newspapers handled the issue because, he said, he hadn't read them.

"The Times headline writers, lead writers, editorial writers and columnists all went beyond the Pentagon Papers in conveying around the world the charges of deceit by the President, charges which are not substantiated by the papers themselves," Mr. Rostow said.

Specifically, he cited "three levels of distortion"—the recounting of 1964 contingency plans as if they were "concealed prior decisions to put America

Thais Protest Publication of Pentagon Study

BANGKOK, July 12 (UPI)—Thailand today lodged a protest with the United States against publication of information from the Pentagon Papers.

The U.S. Embassy spokesman here described the protest as a diplomatic note which he said "expressed grave concern at the disclosure of classified matter which appeared in certain newspapers in the United States."

Foreign Minister Thanat Khoman said earlier that the release of the material adversely affected Thailand's security and violated established practices in international diplomacy.

Mr. Thanat told university students Friday that publication of the material had enabled the Communists to intensify propaganda attacks against Thailand.

Soldier Is Killed in Ulster After Protestant Parades

Central Hotel. "I don't know if Ulster will be here in another year."

Indeed, many observers find the outlook depressing for any return to normalcy.

Besides the violence there are also political developments that are discouraging for efforts to promote stability.

The principal Catholic opposition party in the Northern Ireland legislature, the Social Democratic and Labor party, has threatened to withdraw and set up an alternative assembly unless the British government orders a judicial inquiry into the deaths of the two Catholics killed in Londonderry last week. Catholics say the two men were unarmed.

Today in London, Lord Balfour, minister of state for defense, rejected the demand. He said the army was satisfied the men were armed and that they were prepared to use the arms offensively.

Also speaking in the British Parliament, civil rights Minister Kenneth Devlin vowed that if there were no official inquiry, the people of Londonderry would set up their own. Reuters said the withdrawal of the largely Catholic party could lead to withdrawal by all 13 opposition members in the 52-seat legislature, thus impairing the credibility of the legislature.

Civil War Feared

TORONTO, July 12 (Reuters).—Ulster's former premier, Lord O'Neill, warned here last night that Northern Ireland would have "the worst civil war that Europe has ever seen" if Britain ever decided to withdraw from the province.

It is fallacious, he said on television, to think that it is possible to bring about a united Ireland peacefully. "There are masses of guns knocking about in Northern Ireland," he went on. "The Protestants are a very tough and efficient people. They'll fight and, to start with, they'll win, even though they haven't got an army of their own."

America's Commander Is Replaced

SAIGON, July 12 (AP)—The commanding general of the U.S. Army's III-starred Americal Division has been relieved of his command under circumstances which U.S. military spokesmen here refuse to discuss.

Questions about the removal of Maj. Gen. James L. Baldwin were turned aside by U.S. command spokesmen with "no comment."

An official statement said the Gen. Baldwin was "being signed by the Department of the Army."

Military sources acknowledged, however, that there were "unusual circumstances" surrounding the change of command.

The Americal Division's role in Vietnam has been beset by a series of incidents since it was organized here in late 1966. The most infamous was the My Lai massacre, March 16, 1968.

His Successor

The actual change of command took place Friday at U.S. headquarters of the division. Gen. Baldwin, 50, was succeeded by Maj. Gen. Frederick J. Kroesen, who had been a assistant chief of staff for operations at U.S. command headquarters in Saigon.

American generals in Vietnam normally serve no set term to their assignment to command combat units varies from a few months to a year.

Gen. Baldwin was named commander of the Americal Division last Nov. 23 and was scheduled for 30 days' home leave ending this month.

But informants said the division's officers were informed of a "regular evening briefing" last Thursday that Gen. Baldwin would not return as scheduled this coming Wednesday.

The attack that has been under investigation occurred March 13 at Firebase Mary Ann, a battalion headquarters of the division's 18th Infantry Brigade, 25 miles west of Chu Lai.

Thirty-three Americans were killed and at least 70 wounded in the assault by Communist supporters. It was the highest attack toll in any single attack on a U.S. base in the Vietnam war.

Weather

The investigation was begun on the strength of claims by some officers and men that the defenses were lax and the troops were unprepared for a Communist attack.

The base had not seen much fighting in the preceding few months and was about to be turned over to the South Vietnamese.

Early this year the Army officially changed the Americal Division's name to 23rd Infantry Division in what some military observers called an attempt to improve its image.

Experienced officers who have served with the division have often said that its morale and other problems usually were worse than those of any other U.S. division in Vietnam.

U.S. weather (temperatures at 1900 GMT; others at 1200 GMT)

ALGAEVE	21	70	Sunny
AMSTERDAM	21	70	Overcast
ANKARA	28	79	Partly cloudy
ANTWERP	20	68	Partly cloudy
BEIRUT	27	81	Partly cloudy
BERGAMO	29	84	Partly cloudy
BELMONT	26	79	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	25	78	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	26	80	Partly cloudy
CADIZ	27	81	Partly cloudy
CASABLANCA	29	83	Partly cloudy
COPENHAGEN	18	64	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	21	70	Sunny
DUBLIN	17	63	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	17	63	Cloudy
FLORENCE	20	70	Partly cloudy
FRANKFURT	26	79	Partly cloudy
GENOVA	26	80	Partly cloudy
HELSINKI	22	72	Partly cloudy
ISTANBUL	26	79	Partly cloudy
LA PALMA	20	68	Cloudy
LONDON	23	72	Partly cloudy
LONDON	23	72	Partly cloudy
MILAN	21	70	Partly cloudy
MONTREAL	21	70	Sunny
MOSCOW	25	77	Partly cloudy
MURKIN	27	81	Partly cloudy
NEW YORK	26	79	Sunny
NICE	26	80	Partly cloudy
PARIS	27	81	Partly cloudy
PRAGUE	27	81	Sunny
ROME	26	80	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	14	57	Cloudy
TOKYO	20	68	Partly cloudy
VIENNA	21	70	Sunny
WASHINGTON	22	71	Sunny
ZURICH	26	80	Sunny

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Congress Has Quietly Begun Open Funding of RFE, Liberty

WASHINGTON, July 12 (UPI)—The United States has quietly begun open funding of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, dropping any pretensions that the anti-Communist stations are privately owned and controlled.

The two stations became the center of controversy last January when Sen. Clifford P. Case, R-N.J., revealed that the CIA spent several hundred million dollars over the last 20 years to keep them functioning.

The two stations purport to be privately financed by corporations, foundations and the public. However, contributions from these sources are reported to be

a very small part of the stations' total budgets.

In January, Sen. Case said RFE conducted a yearly campaign for public contributions under the auspices of the Advertising Council. Although \$12 million to \$20 million in free media space is donated to this campaign annually, he said, the return from the public is "apparently less than \$100,000."

On June 23, the Senate passed a continuing resolution appropriating funds for various agencies until the regular appropriations bills have cleared Congress. Contained in the resolution was a paragraph that gave the two stations an appropriation equal to what they received from the CIA in the 1971 fiscal year.

Although the amount was not specified in the resolution, it is believed to be about \$30 million. The Senate resolution, marking the first time in their 20-year histories that the two stations have been openly financed by the U.S. government, attracted little attention in U.S. newspapers. It was given prominent coverage in the Soviet press, however.

Analysis by Pravda

The July 2 issue of Pravda, the party newspaper, carried an analysis of the situation that concluded that the United States had decided to stop making a secret of its attempts to undermine the Soviet system by broadcasting from the two stations.

Both Najeeb E. Halaby, chief executive officer of Pan American Airways, and Charles C. Tillinghast, chief executive officer of TWA, confirmed over the weekend that merger discussions between their companies were held last Friday. Both men emphasized, however, that the discussions had not progressed to the point of active negotiations, but were similar to discussions about airline mergers that have been held in the past.

"We have been very busy in these discussions trying to deal with a very elusive subject," said Mr. Tillinghast. "It is to explore how, if you did merge, what would be the benefits and what would be the benefits in the long run, but what would be any of the immediate benefits as well as what the problems of merger might be."

"So far, all we have had has been exploratory discussions," he said. He added that if the discussions were to be held this week with Pan American reaching negotiation stage, TWA would disclose them immediately.

Mr. Halaby emphasized this same point in an interview with The New York Times last week. In that interview, he said: "If any merger agreement is reached, we would comply with all of the laws and disclose it immediately, and none has been reached." Mr. Halaby said that the company had considered the possibility of a merger with all possible United States-flag carriers, or combinations of carriers. "We are still having those conversations. None of these conversations has ripened into active negotiations leading to an immediate agreement. But we feel it is a duty of management to explore every possibility that would be advantageous to our shareholders, to the public and to the United States and we will continue to do so."

Camping Trio From France Is Slain in England

MOULDSWORTH, England, July 12 (UPI)—Two far-right wing youths took to the streets today to discover three French campers, two sisters and the fiancé of one of them, fatally shot and battered at a camp site on the edge of Delamere Forest, near here.

Police sealed off 15 square miles of forest in this area 20 miles south of Liverpool as tracker dogs tried to pick up the killers' trail.

Police identified the victims as Monique Liebert, 22, a school teacher from Pontenay-le-Comte; her sister Claudine, 20; and Daniel Bertrand, 20, Claudine's fiancé, of St-Médard-des-Près, near Fontenay.

One girl lay dead on a grassy verge near their blue-and-orange tent. The second youth's body was inside the tent next to the other girl, who lay moaning in a sleeping bag. She was still alive but had suffered severe head injuries and she died in Chester Royal Infirmary a few hours later, after undergoing emergency surgery.

Reuters reported that according to police, nearby residents saw another car near the French campers' Citroën when they were swarmed by a disturbance early this morning. When the French campers were found, the Citroën was parked nearby but the other car was gone.



INSTALLMENT PLAN—Two policemen of Palaisades Parkway check a cache of dynamite found near Alpine, New Jersey, Sunday. Federal authorities said the cache is the "first installment" from the Jewish Defense League which promised to turn over all their arms if charges against some of the league's members were dropped.

Stresses NATO Position

State Dept. Aide Rejects Use Of Arms Aid to Press Greece

WASHINGTON, July 12 (AP)—A U.S. State Department official today rejected the idea of cutting U.S. arms aid to Greece to prod the ruling junta toward ending its military grip.

Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Roger P. Davies told a House hearing that reforms would have to come from within Greece, not from outside U.S. influence. "We do not have the capability of forcing changes on the Greek government and the Greek people," Mr. Davies said.

Mr. Davies testified at the opening session of hearings on the opening session of the House subcommittee on Europe. Critics in both the House and Senate have questioned the proposed \$117 million in U.S. military aid scheduled for the junta in the current fiscal year.

Mr. Davies called Greece the linchpin of the NATO alliance in the Mediterranean and said that the relationship with Greece is vital to American security.

U.S. military interests, Mr. Davies testified, "overrides the nature of the regime."

He admitted, under questioning, that it is probably true that the Greek people see the U.S. relationship "as evidence of across-the-board support for their government."

But Mr. Davies said that the State Department has pressed the junta privately for more progress toward a return to democracy. He said repeatedly that the United States is dissatisfied with developments so far.

Reminded that he told a Senate hearing a year ago that he expected Greece to restore full constitutional government by the end of 1970, Mr. Davies said that he still considers a return to democracy as inevitable. But he said that he could not say when it would come.

House Action Criticized
ATHENS, July 12 (AP)—Former Greek Foreign Minister Evangelos Averoff today sharply criticized a decision by the U.S. House foreign affairs subcommittee on Europe to hear testimony from two exiled opponents of the Greek regime.

"Our American friends are rendering a disservice to democracy," Mr. Averoff said in a statement. "And by doing so they indirectly and unwittingly help the perpetuation of the present totalitarian regime," he added.

Mr. Averoff, a leading conservative who also opposes the Athens government, was referring to the subcommittee's decision to hear testimony by Elias Demetriadis, an exiled Greek journalist, and Mrs. Margaret Papandreu, wife of former Minister Andreas Papandreu. The subcommittee summoned the two for hearings on U.S. relations with Greece. The two are staunch critics of the regime.

Prior to the meeting, President Chung Hae Park told Mr. Laird that it was too optimistic to think North Korea could not provoke a war without the support of Peking or Moscow.

Mr. Park asked for continued American support to complete the five-year modernization program for the South Korean military forces on schedule and help in South Korea's efforts to boost its defense capabilities, the president's spokesman added.

Laird Holds Defense Talk In S. Korea

SEOUL, July 12 (UPI)—Defense leaders of the United States and South Korea agreed today that "strong forces capable of deterring aggression" should be maintained in this country.

In the opening session of a two-day annual security consultative meeting between the two allies held at the South Korean Defense Ministry here, the conferees discussed the threat from North Korea.

Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird headed the American delegation. The Koreans were led by Defense Minister Jung Nae Huk.

A joint announcement after the three-hour session said that it concluded with "an expression of the continued determination of both sides to maintain strong forces capable of deterring aggression."

In his opening remarks, Mr. Jung pointed out the continuing acts of provocation by North Korea against the South, stressing that the Pyongyang regime "retains dreams to overthrow the government of the Republic of Korea and unify the Korean peninsula by force once the opportunity presents itself favorably."

Mr. Laird responded by stating that the annual defense talks between the United States and South Korea were "evidence to all in Asia of our determination under the Nixon doctrine to achieve a durable peace in this part of the world."

He stressed "the partnership principle" of the Nixon doctrine.

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Mr. Park asked for continued American support to complete the five-year modernization program for the South Korean military forces on schedule and help in South Korea's efforts to boost its defense capabilities, the president's spokesman added.

Mr. Laird said that the United States was committed to the partnership principle of the Nixon doctrine.

Mr. Park asked for continued American support to complete the five-year modernization program for the South Korean military forces on schedule and help in South Korea's efforts to boost its defense capabilities, the president's spokesman added.

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Chile Votes To Take Over U.S. Copper

Allende Charges 'Mismanagement'

By Lewis H. Diuguid
SANTIAGO, July 12 (UPI)—The Chilean congress last night unanimously approved a constitutional amendment requiring nationalization of all American copper interests in Chile.

The two houses in a joint session voted President Salvador Allende the power to seize the foreign property now and later provide data for determining compensation.

In the historic congressional session, all 158 senators and deputies present voted in favor of what is known, on thousands of posters, as "Reclaiming Chile's Riches."

Two legislators were absent. Representatives of all parties in the political spectrum from left to right spoke with varying degrees of fervor for the amendment. Despite numerous objections from the opposition to some clauses, no one chose to be counted as against nationalization.

Earlier in the day, President Allende quoted from a study by French experts to charge that the Americans had mismanaged the mines. This allegation almost certainly will affect indemnification and U.S.-Chilean relations.

Mr. Allende, celebrating the Day of National Dignity by speaking at the mining town of Rancagua, charged Anaconda and Kennecott mining companies not only with mismanagement but also with having taken excess profits.

Both charges, if sustained in the legal processes dictated by the constitutional amendment, would reduce or even eliminate the compensation due the companies.

Mr. Allende said he called in the French experts as well as a Soviet team to help determine the actual state of the mines being taken over.

French Allegations
According to the president, the French report alleged:

● Failure of Anaconda to remove rubble along with ore from the huge open pit Chuquibambilla mine, creating a barrier to production that will cost \$20 million to remove.

● Inadequate equipment in poor repair that will cost \$30 million to correct. The report finds Anaconda "exploited the mine thinking only of immediate profits," said Mr. Allende.

"The oxygen plant there is older than I am," added the 63-year-old president.

Conditions at the former Kennecott Teniente, world's largest underground copper mine, were little better than those at Chuquibambilla—which were described as ruinous.

Mr. Allende announced earlier that the French Mining Society, a majority state-owned firm, had studied the mines for a month and a half. He said the technicians hold "indisputable international and national prestige."

The French report was not released to the public, and the presidential press secretary said it would not be. The French Embassy said the technicians had returned to France, and that the French government took no part.

Mr. Allende said the Soviet team made similar findings.

Nixon Signs Bill For School Funds
SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., July 12 (UPI)—A record high appropriation of \$5.1 billion for major federal aid to education programs was signed into law yesterday by President Nixon.

The big money bill, \$933 million higher than Mr. Nixon requested and \$543 million more than last year's finances, the Office of Education for the fiscal year that started July 1.

Mr. Nixon said the Education Appropriation Act will permit continuation of federal programs in thousands of classrooms and "improve the educational achievement and personal development of our nation's children." He said it would make federal funds available for school and college earlier than in previous years, permitting careful planning for the fall term.

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Urging an Independent Bangla Desh India Denounces America For Giving Arms to Pakistan

NEW DELHI, July 12 (AP)—Foreign Minister Swaran Singh denounced the United States today for continuing to supply arms to Pakistan, but rejected a demand from rightist members of Parliament that India should recall its ambassador from Washington and refuse further American economic assistance.

In a strongly worded statement in Parliament, Mr. Singh said the supply of arms to Pakistan even after the outbreak of civil strife in the country March 25.

Mr. Singh disclosed that the Indian government headed the United States in a written diplomatic protest on June 27 over the arms controversy—one of the few times the Indian government is known to have taken such a formal diplomatic step toward the United States.

"It also amounts to an intervention on the side of the military rulers of West Pakistan against the people of Bangla Desh (Bangali nation)," he added.

Mr. Singh singled out the United States for permitting military supplies to reach Pakistan even after the outbreak of civil strife in the country March 25.

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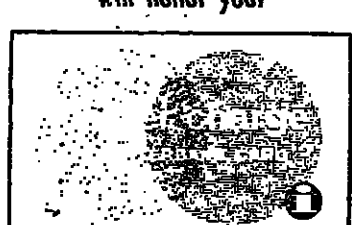
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The Camel and the Truck

Bashir Ahmad, erstwhile camel driver of Karachi, is a figure of some importance in Pakistan today. Ten years ago, he encountered the then Vice-President of the United States, Lyndon Johnson, while the latter was on a good-will tour of Asia. He was transported to Texas, given a brand-new pick-up truck, and went back to his homeland in a kind of Arabian nights' dream. But automotive trucking was not the same as leading a camel; Bashir Ahmad encountered many financial misfortunes, and in his present state of unhappiness, with the battered truck standing unused by his mud-brick house, he has become for West Pakistanis a symbol of the fickleness of American aid to their country.

It is, of course, a symbolism with a number of facets. Many Americans are protesting, not the transience of American aid to President Yahya Khan's government, but its persistence in the teeth of the tragedy of East Pakistan. And they would be likely to point out that poor Bashir Ahmad is typical of too much of America's technological assistance, in that it has uprooted a man from his old ways, without giving him the skills to carry on in a new fashion, with new tools. Nor will the use being made of Bashir Ahmad's plight by Pakistani propagandists make Mr. Kissinger's recent visit to

Rawalpindi any easier on his return than it can have done during his presence in Pakistan.

What Mr. Kissinger sought to accomplish in Pakistan is still a state secret (there are some, in American diplomacy). Perhaps he sought to convince his hosts that American aid alone could not sustain the extremely shaky Pakistani economy while most of the world regards that economy as unsalvageable until there is some reasonable settlement of the issue of Bangla Desh. That, at least, is the central facet of the case.

This is not a matter of substituting trucks for camels. It is simply that the source of most of Pakistan's exports—East Pakistan—is in such a state of turmoil that no amount of military rule can bring it back to full productivity within the foreseeable future. There has to be a political settlement; a generous settlement that will bring back the millions of East Pakistanis who are threatening to upset the Indian polity, and which will encourage them to help restore the system shattered by the West Pakistani imposition of force. This could mean drastic changes in Pakistan; it is possible that nothing short of independence for Bangla Desh will do the trick. But it is fairly obvious that American aid to the illusion of a united Pakistan will be as illusory a benefit as Bashir Ahmad's truck.

The Republican Outlook

Having edged his way into the White House with no votes to spare, President Nixon has systematically moved the Republican party's center of gravity to the right. Two and one-half years after he took office, he presides over a party more conservative than the one which nominated him in 1968 and considerably more so than the one which chose him in 1960. If public opinion polls and the results of last year's mid-term elections are accurate indicators, President Nixon has not widened his party's base of support. His re-election is in doubt and the prospects for his party's success are cloudier now than they were after the Miami Beach convention three years ago. In his own values, Mr. Nixon is a pragmatic centrist. His pragmatism prevailed when he formed his administration. He borrowed Gov. Rockefeller's chief foreign policy adviser—Henry Kissinger—to head his own foreign staff and a Kennedy Democrat—Daniel P. Moynihan—to head his domestic brain trust. His original cabinet was a nonideological mixture of personal friends, political supporters, a former political rival (George W. Romney), and businessmen, the whole having a mildly progressive cast. If there were Goldwaterite ideologues on the White House staff and in the higher reaches of the departments, there was also a sprinkling of Ripon Society progressives.

As the years have passed and the decisions have been made, however, this centrist administration on most of the big issues has come down on the right-of-center side. Having made his comeback within his own party between 1964 and 1968 as the man who could rebuild on the wreckage left by the Goldwater defeat and make the conservative and Southern strategies, Mr. Nixon is always mindful of the power of Sen. Goldwater, Sen. Thurmond and Gov. Reagan. The support of their constituencies made his nomination possible.

In his efforts to manage public opinion with regard to the Vietnam war, his nominations to the Supreme Court, his approach to crime and civil liberties, and his dispensing of patronage and political influence, President Nixon has catered to conservatives or taken care that they not be able to outflank him. These conservative moves loom larger in the public mind and have more political impact than his sponsorship of progressive welfare reform or his relatively

enlightened position on some environmental health care and economic issues. These moves have not pacified the right-wing zealots who snipe at Mr. Nixon for ideological softness, but they have fended off the much more serious threat of a rival candidacy next year by the White House's hedge, Gov. Reagan. They have also strengthened Mr. Nixon against his third-party competitor, Gov. Wallace.

But for the strength he has consolidated on the right, the President has probably suffered greater corresponding losses among Republican liberals and centrists. GOP progressives feel more isolated and enfeebled than at any time in the last 30 years. Their sense of weakness is hardly a source of party strength and morale in key industrial states.

It is not merely that the President has failed to make headway with young voters—whose ranks are greatly swelled by the 18-year-old vote amendment which became part of the Constitution last week—or that his support among blacks has declined very nearly to the vanishing point. It is rather that his management of the war and controversial Supreme Court nominations have shaken the confidence of many middle-of-the-road voters who are moderate on economic issues and who might otherwise be disposed to give Mr. Nixon the benefit of the doubt—and the benefit of their votes—on Election Day, 1972.

The unexpected rebel candidacy of Rep. Paul McCloskey of California is likely to test the depths of this disillusionment with the President's record. A young third-term congressman with a heroic record as a Marine officer in the Korean war, Mr. McCloskey has proved himself an intelligent and articulate critic of administration war policy. He shows exceptional political courage in challenging his own party's President.

Mr. McCloskey faces a much tougher battle than former Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy did in challenging President Johnson. Mr. Nixon has a firmer grip on the party organization in most states than his predecessor had, and Republicans are traditionally less hospitable than Democrats to insurgent candidates. But the Grand Old Party is not a monolith. The McCloskey candidacy may show that the fissures of Republican doubt and dissent run deeper than they appear.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The End of Pakistan?

West Pakistan's punitive military expedition into the eastern part of the country is a fatal act of violence which is not only laying waste to Bengal and subjecting it to unspeakable suffering but has also brought West Pakistan to the brink of economic ruin and is progressively threatening its own precarious political situation.

The policy of blood and iron has created a point of no return: "Bangla Desh" may in the long run remain only a dream cultivated by emigrants in Calcutta, but the question is whether Pakistan as a whole can ever become anything more than West Pakistan plus a militarily held annex garrisoned by quislings.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

Britain and the EEC

Whether the "great debate" will bring any greater clarity may be doubted. Whatever may be said now, the issue has after all been examined time and again in the greatest detail for some ten years. The terms are if anything better than could have been expected when the Labor government made up its mind to renew Britain's application. In the last analysis advocacy of membership represents an act of faith and this applies to the government just as much as to the public. It is faith in its judgment which the government must now create.

—From the Financial Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 13, 1896
CHICAGO—Mr. William Jennings Bryan, the Democratic nominee for President, does seem a bit previous, when he said the other night, even before being elected to a first term, "that if elected, he would not be a candidate for re-election." Mr. Arthur Sewell of Maine, a former President of the Maine Central Railroad, was nominated unanimously for Vice-President on the fifth ballot.

Fifty Years Ago

July 13, 1921
MADISON, Wis.—Governor Blaine of Wisconsin, has signed the Bill passed by the Legislature giving women every right which men of the State possess under the Civil Law. Legislators who passed the Bill say that this measure gives women even the right to wear trousers and chew tobacco if they see fit. Meanwhile the International League of Women called for a universal language and world peace in Vienna.



Doing Business With Yahya

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—After Hitler, there were many—and not only Germans by any means—who said they had had no idea of the extent of the horror. They knew terrible things were happening, but 6 million Jews in the gas chambers...

ganda claim to be dealing only with "miscreants" does not conceal the fact that the army is killing and terrorizing on grounds of race and politics.

An Account

A first-hand account of the savagery appeared on June 13 in the Sunday Times of London. It was by Anthony Mascarenhas, a West Pakistani journalist who went to the east with a group at the army's invitation but was so sickened by what he saw that he came to Britain to tell the truth.

Mascarenhas saw the troops kill men because they were not circumcised—and were therefore presumptively Hindus. He saw Bengali Moslem villages burnt. West Pakistani officers told him they were ready to prevent the east's secession. If necessary, by killing 2 million people and running the country as a colony for 30 years. He concluded that they meant it, that they were determined to push through their "final solution" of the East Bengal problem.

Within the last few days that picture of life under the army in East Pakistan has had authoritative and independent

confirmation from two persuasive sources. Both make clear, moreover, that the terror did not stop soon after the army takeover but has continued.

One of these sources is the report by a joint team of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, just distributed to the bank's directors. It found a continuing reign of military terror in East Pakistan. Much of the urban population has been killed or has fled, the report said; guerrilla activity is growing.

The other weighty confirmation comes from four members of the British Parliament who have just toured the area. Two were Conservatives and two Labor MPs; they went at the invitation of the Pakistan government and were hardly prejudiced against it. But they came back saying they were sickened by what one called the army's "continuing repression, using the most brutal methods."

Not a Hitler

Now General Yahya Khan is not Hitler, and it is doubtless true that his government did not set out deliberately to commit mass murder and destruction in its eastern territory. But those are the results.

That is why the silence in some quarters is so puzzling. President Nixon has said nothing. That great moralist, U. Thant, who regularly criticized American action in Vietnam, has not had much to say about racial killings by Pakistani soldiers.

And there are many others. The answer must be that they are all practical men: Yahya is in charge, and so it is necessary to do business with him. That is the import of recent testimony by a State Department official who said that a cut-off of American aid would "undermine the productive political relations with the government of Pakistan."

Even in practical terms, that is a doubtful argument. The World Bank mission reported that chaos in East Pakistan precluded effective use of aid now. The British government, among others, has said there must first be a political settlement—necessarily meaning some form of autonomy for the east.

Reginald Prentice, who was minister for overseas development in the Labor government, wrote after visiting Pakistan that outside economic pressure on the Pakistani generals was the "only hope." His experience in the aid field, he said, made him think it was "wrong in 99 cases out of 100 to attach political conditions—but this is the 100th."

There are now reports in London that the Chinese government is reassessing its commitment to Yahya Khan; it may have come to feel that a split between East and West Pakistan is inevitable. Hopefully, Henry Kissinger will bring back from his visit to Pakistan a realistic appraisal of the political future.

But the American interest goes beyond realism. We can no longer have any illusions about our ability to make unpleasant governments around the world behave well, but there does come a point at which self-respect requires us to stop helping them. That is why an American official, one who is certainly a realist, said the other day: "There is not much we can do about East Pakistan, but I dislike—pardon the phrase—our moral posture."

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Bernard Levin From London:

Heine said: 'Britain is a country that the sea would have swallowed long ago, were it not for the fact that the sea was afraid of getting indigestion.'

LONDON.—The highest mountain in Britain is called Ben Nevis, and is in Scotland. It is 4,406 feet high, and toward the end of last week, in a shade temperature of 88 degrees Fahrenheit, a gentleman wearing a kilt, a beard and horn-rimmed spectacles fell down it while trying to push a piano to the top in a wheelbarrow, it being his intention, on arriving at the summit, to play a patriotic air called "Scotland the Brave."

Let me get one thing perfectly clear. They only hire me to tell you what goes on in this country; I'm damned if I'm going to be held responsible for it.

As you say, it seems an odd thing for a man to be doing in a heat wave (or at any other time, for that matter). And it is true that Heinrich Heine said: "Britain is a country that the sea would have swallowed long ago, were it not for the fact that the sea was afraid of getting indigestion." But it must be clearly understood that if I am to attempt to explain the affair, it is on the basis that nothing I say can be held against me later.

Then here is the point: The gentleman's name was Campbell. At first sight, this may seem to shed very little light on the matter. But to anyone familiar with the history of Scotland, it will shed much. The Campbells are one of the principal clans, or tribes, of the Highlands of Scotland, and things happen in the Highlands that do not happen elsewhere.

Dynastic Struggle

Until very modern times—certainly until late in the 18th century—the effects of the dynastic struggle for Britain and of the interclan feuds produced in the Highlands savagery that are almost beyond belief. This is Macaulay on occurrences that were common practice as late as the end of the 17th century.

"The Macdonalds of Glen-garry, having been affronted by the people of a parish near Inverness, surrounded the parish church on a Sunday of seed-time, and burned the whole congregation alive. While the flames were raging, the hereditary musician of the parish mocked the shrieks of the perishing crowd with the notes of his bagpipe. A band of Macgregors, having cut off the head of an enemy, laid it, the mouth filled with bread and cheese, on his sister's table, and had the satisfaction of seeing her go mad with horror at the sight. The inhabitants of Egge seized some Macleods, bound them hand and foot, and turned them adrift in a boat to be swallowed up by the waves, or to perish of hunger. The Macleods retaliated by driving the population of Egge into a cavern, lighting a fire at the entrance, and suffocating the whole race, men, women and children."

Nowadays, they no longer murder each other in furtherance of their Highland feuds. But it seems that they still order things differently there; at least, the Campbell who trundled a piano on a wheelbarrow halfway up a mountain could hardly be said to be a conformist.

And I will tell you something else. The piano in this episode was an upright; it cannot be long before somebody tries to go one better by doing it with a concert grand. And do not be surprised if the name of the new would-be musical mountaineer turns out to be Macdonald.

Letters

A Dissent

Alas! Another victim of the Vietnam war. In the columns of the Herald Tribune today Cyrus Sulzberger succumbed to several grave fallacies.

Rather than a lamentable failure of national purpose, as Mr. Sulzberger would have it, public faithlessness in supporting the Vietnam excursion has been a demonstration of national common sense. The collective judgment of the nation, at first dumb but now clearly perceptive, has been that Vietnam was an irrelevant and finally dangerous diversion. The Pentagon Papers and indeed most of recent history underline the principle that the collective views of a democratic people, based on instinct and common sense, are generally superior in the long run to those of most of its leaders—particularly, I might add, the non-elective ones.

As for loss of faith by allies, our principal allies in Europe and elsewhere have for years been urging us, publicly or privately, to get out of Vietnam.

Doing so will restore their faith in our sanity.

Lastly, Mr. Sulzberger points to increased economic difficulties and problems of returning veterans in terminating the war. Here the snake is biting its own tail, since it was Vietnam that created both the difficulties and the veterans.

RICHARD E. MOORE

Paris.

Aid to Chile

In your July 1 edition, you reported the United States has granted to Chile \$5 million in credits, has loaned to them a 1,235-ton vessel.

I wonder whether the U.S. government has made sure, prior to those grants, that Chile will pay adequate compensation to U.S. companies for their property in Chile which was seized by the present government in complete disregard of arrangements most recently arrived at between the government of Chile and the U.S. companies concerned regarding their properties.

OTTO F. FLEISCHER

Salsburg.

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U.K., '6' Set Calendar on Capital Shifts

No Progress Made On Fisheries Issue

BRUSSELS, July 12 (AP).—Britain and the Common Market countries formally agreed today on a British schedule for freeing movements of capital to the Continent in the course of its first five years of British membership.

It was the first meeting between Common Market foreign ministers and Geoffrey Rippon, the chief British negotiator, since their climactic negotiating session that ended in the early morning of June 23.

Virtual agreement on capital movements already had been reached. Today's session formalized it.

Britain moving to the Continent for business purposes will be permitted to take with them all the money they want beginning with the day Britain becomes a member, expected to be Jan. 1, 1973. However, some direct investments will only be freed two years later.

25,000 Limit Until 1975
Britons wanting to take out more than 25,000 for personal investments to build a villa in France, for example, would have to wait until mid-1975.

For stock market transactions on the Continent, Britons would not have full control of their money until the end of 1977.

Before meeting Mr. Rippon, the Common Market representatives failed to agree among themselves on what changes to offer in their coastal fisheries policy to protect fishermen in the candidate countries.

Later, they took up the matter with negotiators from Ireland and Denmark. Their failure to agree at the morning session, however, meant that they had nothing on the subject to propose to the candidates this time. No action is expected until this fall.

France-Belgium Allies
The main dispute pits France and Belgium against West Germany, Italy, Holland and Luxembourg. Under a policy agreed last year, negotiations with the candidates began, fishermen from all member countries are to be free to fish all the territorial waters of all members. The one exception was a three-mile limit to protect fishermen in French Brittany.

It has been agreed that some changes must now be made to give some coastal fishermen additional protection. The executive committee is proposing a six-mile limit for seven years, applicable to all members. France and Belgium support this. But the other members said that what the members had already agreed should not be changed—that exceptions should be made only for the candidate countries.

East War Games End
PRAGUE, July 12 (AP).—A one-week exercise of Soviet, Czechoslovak and Polish Air Force troops on the territories of Czechoslovakia and Poland ended today.

DAR-ES-SALAAM, July 12 (Reuters).—Tanzania today accused Ugandan military leader Idi Amin of killing the East African Community and warned it was ready to meet any aggression.

In a major policy speech, Second Vice-President Rashidi Kawawa denied suggestions that Tanzania was responsible for the current crisis and reaffirmed his country's belief in the community.

The basic cause for all its problems was the January coup which brought Gen. Amin to power, he told the National Assembly.

Referring to foreign press reports that war between Tanzania and Uganda now appeared inevitable, Mr. Kawawa said Tanzania would not be responsible for starting such a war.

"But, and this is a very big but, notwithstanding that Tanzania has no intention to commit an aggressive war on anybody, it is more than prepared to meet any aggression, any hour," he declared to stamps of approval.

He reaffirmed Tanzania's "unflinching faith" in the EAC, which links it with Kenya and Uganda, as an instrument of development.

Despite the difficult political situation in East Africa since the Uganda coup, Tanzania had taken the necessary steps in line with its belief that everything should be done to ensure the community's survival, he said.

Amin Visits Israel
TEL AVIV, July 12 (AP).—Gen. Amin left for London today after a brief stopover here in which he was increased aid for his African republic.

Gen. Amin met with Premier Golda Meir, Foreign Minister Abba Eban and Defense Minister Moshe Dayan during his 18-hour visit.

A joint communiqué said Israel had agreed to Gen. Amin's request for additional military, technical and industrial aid. Sources said he also negotiated a \$1 million arms sale.

Zambia Shuns UN Ban, Orders Rhodesia Corn
LUSAKA, Zambia, July 12 (NYP).—Zambia, faced with a heavy drain on its foreign exchange and the problem of keeping the landlocked republic's four million people from going hungry, is going to modify its sanctions against trading with Rhodesia and buy corn from that country.

The Zambian government announced Saturday that it was ordering 15 million bags of corn from Rhodesia. This is a direct breach of United Nations sanctions against Rhodesia and for Zambia, one of the most outspoken defenders of African masses under white domination in southern Africa, it was an unprecedented move.



EUROPEAN TALKS—Dutch Foreign Minister Norbert Smetzer, right, greeting British Foreign Minister Geoffrey Rippon, left, in Brussels yesterday. French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann is in the center background, and the permanent Dutch representative, Emanuel Sassen, is in the center, pipe in hand.

First Honecker Regime Comment

E. Germany Scores West Bid To Link Europe Talks, Berlin

By Joe Alex Morris

ROSTOCK, East Germany, July 12—Foreign Minister Otto Winzer today denounced Western attempts to tie a European security conference to a Berlin settlement.

He even indicated that the pattern could be reversed, and a Berlin deal would follow the security conference, a project dear to the hearts of Communist leaders.

"The West Berlin problem could be more easily solved after there is a lessening of European tensions," he told a press conference marking the opening of the annual Baltic Sea Week.

Mr. Winzer's remarks were particularly interesting because his press conference was the first by a top-level Communist functionary since Erich Honecker succeeded Walter Ulbricht as party leader six weeks ago. They were in direct contradiction to the West German position, backed by Bonn's allies, that a Berlin settlement must precede other steps aimed at reducing European tensions.

Spoke for Russia
Mr. Winzer left no doubt that, in this matter, he spoke for the Soviet Union as well as his own country. "The Soviet Union, in agreement with the German Democratic Republic, has made constructive proposals to solve the Berlin problem," he said.

He declined to go into details, but made two points bearing on the Berlin situation:

Access to West Berlin must remain in East German control. "West Berlin is only reachable by transit through East Germany," he said. "An arrangement must

be found which is not against our sovereign rights."

Any Berlin agreement must categorically state that West Berlin is not a part of West Germany.

Honecker Meets Soviet Envoy
BERLIN, July 12 (AP).—Soviet Ambassador Pyotr Abrassimov met today with vacationing Erich Honecker, the official news agency ADN reported. Their meeting came four days after negotiators reported progress in the latest round of four-power talks on Berlin.

ADN said Mr. Abrassimov and Mr. Honecker discussed "several topical questions." Location of the meeting was not given.

Government spokesman Conrad Ahlers told a press conference here that in view of political developments the old regulations concerning the name are inappropriate.

East Germany has officially been referred to in state correspondence as the "Soviet Occupied Zone" since the two German states were set up 20 years ago, but in practice many officials have ignored the directive.

Workers' Adjusting of Hours
Pleases West German Firms
By Lawrence Fellows

COLOGNE, July 12 (NYP).—At Lufthansa's gleaming new office building here and at a thousand other offices and factories around West Germany, men and women now go to work when they want and stay as long as they want—within reason.

Known as "gleitende Arbeitszeit," or "gliding working-time," this fast-spreading arrangement is being hailed by those who have tried it as a blessing to employers and employees alike.

Women with children to feed and dress and get to school are able to hold jobs now that they can go to work each day when they are ready.

The gliding system is made to order for the late risers, and for people who have trouble getting anywhere on time.

For the man with a car that will not start, or the man who misses his train, there is no need to get in sick. He can go to work whenever he can make it.

"We're practically done away with one-day sickness," explained Lothar Schwintzer, a young Lufthansa personnel officer. "There's no such thing now as a punctuality problem."

At Lufthansa headquarters here, the working day begins at 7 a.m. and ends at 7 p.m. But under the office's gliding system, all but a very few of the employees can arrive between 7 and 9:30 in the morning and can leave anytime after 3:30 in the afternoon.

Leeway Allowed
In other words, the employees have two and a half hours of leeway in the morning and three and a half hours of leeway at the end of their working day. From 9:30 in the morning until 3:30 in the afternoon, everyone should be at work or, between noon and

60% of Kuwaitis Flee Country To Escape Heat
KUWAIT, July 12 (AP).—Sixty percent of Kuwait's 750,000 persons have fled the desert city-state because of daily temperatures around 115 degrees (46 C), according to official figures.

The discomfort in the scorching heat has been increased by the "toz"—a thin layer of dust picked up by winds over the Arabian Desert and hanging in the air for days, reducing visibility almost to zero and making breathing difficult.

Most of the 400,000 inhabitants who have left headed for the milder climates of Lebanon, Syria and Egypt, and are expected to spend the summer there.

Quake in Turkey
ANKARA, July 12 (AP).—Several persons were injured and buildings were destroyed when an earthquake struck southeast Turkey late last night, officials said here today. Reports indicated there were no deaths.

Cosmonauts' Flights May Be Shorter

Space Fatigue Studied In 3 Soyuz-11 Deaths

MOSCOW, July 12 (Reuters).—Russian space scientists, forced by the Soyuz-11 tragedy to take a new look at their manned-flight program, may decide to cut the length of time spent in orbit by future cosmonauts.

If they conclude that the deaths of cosmonauts Georgi Dobrovolsky, Vladimir Volkov and Viktor Patsayev were due in part to space fatigue after 24 days in orbit, this could well be the lesson they draw from the June 30 disaster.

According to the findings of the commission set up to probe the accident—released last night—no damage was found to the structure of the Soyuz-11 craft, in which the trio died because of a rapid drop in pressure.

One possible implication of this is that the fatal defect was in failure to seal the craft's hatch perfectly on separation from the Salyut orbital station some four hours before their death.

Asked to Return
If reports circulating here that the space trio had asked permission to return to earth two days earlier are true, this is an added indication that the cosmonauts were tired and may have relaxed their strict technical discipline.

Another conclusion scientists might draw is that in future it would be safer to provide cosmonauts with heavy space suits during the critical period of return to earth.

Had they been in individual pressurized suits, the three might not have died, observers said.

The government commissions' announcement, printed on an inside page in Pravda today, said that all went well aboard the craft until the descent stage.

30 Minutes Out
"On the craft's descent stage 30 minutes before landing a rapid drop in pressure took place in the falling apparatus, which led to the sudden death of the cosmonauts," it stated.

Though the announcement said a number of possible reasons for the depressurization were being examined, the most widely canvassed here is that an unperceived sealed hatch, perhaps agitated by the turbulence of braking and re-entry into the upper atmosphere, was possible.

Another suggestion put forward is that it was in some way linked with the landing capsule's separation from its braking rocket package.

Hitler Aide Visits Norway Though He Is Unwelcome

OSLO, July 12 (Reuters).—Hitler's munitions minister, Albert Speer, who served a 20-year jail term for war crimes, has just spent a two-week hiking holiday in Norway—even though the government said he would be considered persona non grata.

First news that the former Nazi leader had been to Norway with his wife was broken by the provincial newspaper Stiftstidende on Saturday—the day after the Speers left for West Germany.

It was confirmed last night by a Norwegian Dominican priest, Father Hallvard Rieber-Mohn, who interviewed Speer for the Norwegian Broadcasting Corp. several months ago.

He told the Norwegian news agency NTB last night that he had known Speer was in Norway on June 30, the day he had told the news agency he was in the Verdalen area in the mountains.

The priest added that he had not wanted to disclose Speer's presence at that time.

The newspaper later asked the Justice Ministry for comment, and it said Speer would have to be considered persona non grata.

Salzburg Festival Dates Canceled By Rostropovich
SALZBURG, Austria, July 12 (AP).—The Soviet concert agency Gosconcert today informed the Salzburg Festival that the cellist Mstislav Rostropovich will not be able to perform at the festival. No reason was given.

Mr. Rostropovich was to have performed here on Aug. 15, 16 and 17.

After his friends in Moscow circulated last November a letter from the musician describing the Salzburg Festival that the cellist Mstislav Rostropovich will not be able to perform at the festival. No reason was given.

Rumors that he would not be allowed to attend the Salzburg Festival either have been making the rounds here for some time. The festival then said that as long as it did not receive an official cancellation, Mr. Rostropovich would be included in the program.

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Demanding to Go to Israel

27 Jews Start Hunger Strike In Moscow Telegraph Office

MOSCOW, July 12 (UPI).—Twenty-seven Georgian Jews started a public hunger strike in Moscow today because President Nikolai V. Podgorny failed to grant them permission to go to Israel, Jewish sources said.

The 27 had petitioned Mr. Podgorny earlier in the day and had vowed to wait in the reception room of the Soviet parliament.

UN Survey Shows Soviet Union Ahead in Books

UNITED NATIONS, July 12 (UPI).—The Soviet Union continued to be the largest book publisher at the end of the last decade, according to the United Nations statistical yearbook, 1970, with a total of 74,611 titles.

In second place was the United States with 62,023 titles, followed by West Germany with 32,545; Britain, 32,321; and Japan, 31,038 titles.

Sweden registered the highest newspaper circulation per 1,000 inhabitants (328 copies). Japan was in second place with 563 copies, followed by Britain (488) and Hong Kong (485).

The Swedes also led in television with 401 receivers for every 1,000 inhabitants. In second place was the United States with 399. Three island countries, Guam with 392, Bermuda with 308 and the U.S. Virgin Islands with 300 were in third, fourth and fifth place respectively.

The Soviet Union furnished the most moviegoers in 1969, a total of 4.6 billion, with mainland China in second place (4 billion).

Woman Balloonist Killed
AUXERRE, France, July 12 (Reuters).—A 25-year-old woman fell 600 feet to her death from a balloon near here yesterday during an aerial show. Mlle. Sylvie Allione, of Paris, was getting into the gondola when the balloon suddenly rose. She held on, dangling in space, until her grip relaxed and she fell to her death.

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U.S. Women Take Battle for Equal Pay and Equal Work to Courts

By Eileen Shanahan
WASHINGTON (UPI)—Federal courts across the nation have handed down a stream of decisions in recent months that appear to be on their way toward wiping out laws that prohibit women from working in certain types of jobs, limit their hours of work and decrease their opportunities for promotions.

Recent decisions of various federal courts in the broad area of employment rights of women also:

• Limit the one legal basis for

sex discrimination by private employers under the 1964 Civil Rights Act—the concept that sex can be a "bona fide occupational qualification" for some jobs.

• Render invalid employer requirements in certain jobs remain unmarried and, in two out of three cases so far tried, invalidate state laws and employer rules that require women to retire at a certain point in pregnancy.

• Hold employers liable for awards of back pay to women who were kept from working overtime or denied employment in better-paid job classifications solely because of their sex.

None of these cases has yet reached the Supreme Court, and lawyers who are active in the field of women's rights concede it is possible that the Supreme Court could reverse or limit some of the lower court decisions in the marriage, pregnancy, back pay and occupational qualifications cases. What are generally termed the state "protective" laws are a different matter, however. Women's rights lawyers, even those who represent employers, generally feel there is no doubt whatever that these laws will be held invalid.

The lower courts, in more than a dozen cases so far, have been unanimous in invalidating these laws, which limit the hours of the day and night during which women may work, restrict the amount of overtime they may work, set maximum weights they may lift on the job, and in some states, ban completely their employment in occupations such as mining.

Title VII

A number of federal district courts and the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals have all held that these laws conflict with Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and that the federal law takes precedence. Title VII prohibits discrimination in hiring and in job assignments, on the basis of sex, race, color, religion or national origin.

Some women's rights lawyers believe the issue of state "protective" laws may never actually reach the Supreme Court, because most employers do not appeal once they have lost a sex-discrimination case through invalidation of a state law which they were obeying. The first such case to reach even the level of the court of appeals was decided only last month.

The prospective elimination of all the state "protective" laws may have an impact on the prospects for enactment of the pending equal rights amendment to

the Constitution, which would bar sex discrimination through any action of a government.

Advocates of the amendment believe it would still be needed, however, even if all the "protective" laws were eliminated, because otherwise there would be no way to force states to end sex discrimination in their property laws and family relations laws, or to end sex discrimination by state university systems.

Opponents of the equal rights amendment, which have included a number of unions and some women union leaders, have based their opposition largely on the argument that working-class women needed the protection against exploitation by employers that the state laws provided. If the state laws are eliminated anyway, that argument against the amendment would disappear.

Argument

Most of the cases that have resulted in invalidation of the various state laws have been brought by working-class women. They have argued that whatever their original intent, the laws have actually operated to keep women from earning premium overtime and night-shift pay, to keep them out of better-paid job classifications and to prevent their promotion to jobs such as foreman, where overtime is often necessary.

In situations where state laws were not an issue, different federal courts have taken different views of the extent to which an employer may systematically refuse to hire one sex or the other for certain jobs, because the employer believes only one sex can perform well at the job. Three very different recent decisions, however, would all limit sharply an employer's right to claim that sex was a "bona fide occupational qualification" for a job.

The strongest of the three recent cases, *Diaz vs. Pan American World Airways*, involved a man who wanted to be assigned as a steward on a Pan Am route that used only stewardesses. The airline argued that passengers on this type of flight preferred women as airplane cabin attendants, and that strong consumer preference constituted a "bona fide occupational qualification."

The Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals ruled, however, that "discrimination based on sex is valid only when the essence of the business operation would be undermined by the failure to hire one sex exclusively."

Another case, *Weeks vs. Southern Bell*, involved a woman who wanted a job as switchman at a telephone company. The Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals held that the employer had the burden of proving that substantially all women could not perform the job safely and efficiently.

In another case, *Rosenfeld vs. Southern Pacific*, involving a woman who wanted to be a railroad agent, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals held that an individual woman must be given the opportunity to prove she could do the job.

Comment

David W. Zugawert, a top trial lawyer at the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, which has been involved in many of the women's employment rights suits, expresses the view that these three cases combined virtually

eliminated the "bona fide occupational qualification" from the 1964 law.

N. Thompson Powers, a former executive director of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, disagrees. He notes that in the only case involving alleged sex discrimination in employment that has thus far reached the

Supreme Court, the court kept open the determination of what constituted a "bona fide occupational qualification."

That was the case of *Phillips vs. Martin Marietta Corporation*, whose rule against hiring women with pre-school age children the court found a violation of the 1964 act. But the Supreme Court

returned the case to the trial court for a determination of whether parenthood "if demonstrably more relevant to job performance for a woman than for a man" could be a bona fide occupational qualification—or discrimination, in this instance. The legality of the rules of many airlines which require

stewardesses to remain single if they are to keep their jobs is an issue that appears headed for the Supreme Court. In a case against United Airlines, the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals recently held that the airline could not successfully defend itself against charges of sex discrimination on the ground that it did not discriminate against all women but just against married women. United has indicated it will appeal. There is an old case involving Delta Airlines in which the court held the no-marriage rule valid.

Two Cases

Women's rights activists are particularly pleased with one of the two cases they have won in federal district courts invalidating requirements that women take leave from their jobs at a certain point in pregnancy.

In *Cohen vs. Chesterfield County School Board*, the federal district court in Richmond held that the mandatory leave requirement violated the 1964 Amendment's guarantee of equal protection of the laws to all persons. The decision was one of the few in which a federal court has held that the 14th Amendment applies to women. The Supreme Court has never done so and has, in fact, explicitly held to the contrary numerous times. Many of all the discrimination that women activists are trying to overcome would be illegal if the Supreme Court would apply the 14th Amendment to women.

Two other cases involving enforced maternity leave—one in Texas upholding the woman and the other in Ohio upholding the mandatory leave rule—are pending before courts of appeal. A final major area of recent court action in women's employment rights cases involves the award of back pay to women who have been discriminated against.

Two laws are involved here: the 1964 Civil Rights Act and the 1963 Equal Pay Act.

The precedent-setting case under the Equal Pay Act, *Wheaton Glass Company*, held that the work performed must be only "substantially equal" work, not necessarily identical.

Since that case was decided last year, scores of equal pay cases have been filed and more than \$80 million in back pay has been awarded by courts since the beginning of this year. Under the law, the awards of back pay under the Equal Pay Act are limited to two years.

Many of the equal pay suits being tried involve the question of whether the work being performed is really "substantially equal."

Under the 1964 act, claims for back pay generally arise from charges that women were not permitted to hold jobs in high-paid categories, or that they were denied overtime in a discriminatory fashion.

Flaws in the back pay cases under the 1964 act are trying to establish that the liability for retroactive pay goes all the way back to the enactment of the statute.



SWELTERING IN STYLE—Despite the European heat wave, models in Paris, Italy and Spain are into winter fashions as couturiers (here Marc Bohan of Dior) ready their collections to show to buyers. The first collections will open in Italy, July 19, followed by showings in Spain and then Paris, beginning July 26.

Dining Out in Norman Style

By Jon Winroth

- In Rouen
- In Paris

PARIS, July 12 (UPI)—The Hôtel de la Couronne in Rouen has survived a lot of history. It had already been serving customers for the better part of a century when the owner and his guests learned that the Couronne was to be the English name of the new town of Arc at the stake in the square it fronts on.

That was in 1431 and the Couronne has documents proving it has been in continual operation since 1345, which makes it the oldest—and officially recognized as such—restaurant (it is no longer a hotel) in France.

It is not only a beautiful half-timbered Gothic house covered with sculpture but it is also remarkably sturdy. During World War II its wooden-peg construction survived the explosion of a 500-pound bomb in the back courtyard.

A few weeks ago it also survived an attack by a leftist group which considered the Couronne to be Rouen's citadel of bourgeois degeneracy. On the other hand, leftist leader Jean-Paul Sartre recently blew himself to a 100-franc dinner there.

Marcel and Lucien Dorin bought the restaurant in 1919 and made it into Rouen's best. Today Lucien's sons Jean and Pierre run it while Marcel's sons Robert and Marcel own respectively the George Sand and La Truite in Paris. Each of these restaurants has a Michelin star.

The dish for which the Dorins made La Couronne famous is *canezon rouennais*. The duckling

must be killed by wringing its neck in order not to lose any blood. It is roasted just ten minutes and then the rare breast is cut into slices and put aside, and the legs and wings are cut off. The inside of the carcass is emptied and the blood and liver put aside. The carcass goes into a special press to extract all the juices and blood which go to make the sauce together with the liver, pepper and red Burgundy.

The breast slices are lightly flamed with cognac and topped with the sauce and very briefly heated in the oven but not long enough to make the blood in the sauce coagulate. Meanwhile the legs and wings have been coated with mustard and bread crumbs and grilled. This takes good timing because everything is served on the same plate for a delicious contrast of textures.

The Dorins have plenty of other dishes. A good solid opener is *piéds de mouton rouennais* which is reminiscent of grilled pig's trotters. In this case the sheep's trotters have a pork stuffing and are rolled in fat and bread crumbs to make a delightfully crunchy grilled casing.

Another fine Norman preparation is *barbue au cidre*, brill poached in fish stock prepared with cider instead of white wine. The stock also serves to make a sort of hollandaise sauce with eggs, butter and cream which is poured over the fish filets before going into the oven for a quick glaze.

There is one outstanding soufflé made with apples and Calvados-soaked cake that permeates the entire soufflé with a magnificent aroma of apples.

The wine list is extensive and expensive with a few exceptions, such as a 1968 Duce-Benaillou (second growth of Médoc-St-Julien) at 17 francs (\$3). This is an off year but it is a fine chateau. The wine is lighter than usual but very delicate and fragrant. With the rich *canezon rouennais* the 1968 Chateau Che-

val Noir (St-Emilion) at 22 francs (\$4) has enough body and earthy taste to make a good match.

La Couronne, 31 Place du Vieux-Marché, Rouen. Reservations are necessary: 71-46-80. Count on 60 francs (\$10.50), with service and wine.

Robert Dorin has a wonderful and unusual summer dish going at the George Sand in Paris—*bouillabaisse en gelée*. Five different fish go into it and the jelly is entirely natural, a simple reduction of rich fish stock until it jells when cold. The spicing is traditional but in different proportions because the dish is cold. Together with a cold bottle of Meursault it makes a marvellously refreshing and soul-satisfying hot-weather meal.

Le George Sand, 59 Rue La Fontaine, Paris 16. Be sure to reserve: 288-50-01. Closed Saturdays and in August. About 50 francs (\$8.10) with wine and service.

Who's Sick, Who's Well?

By Robert Musel

LONDON, July 12 (UPI)—You have a headache but you've managed to go to work and out to dinner. Would you describe yourself as healthy in such moments or unhealthy?

The World Health Organization says that you are unhealthy according to its definition that health is a state of "complete physical, mental and social well-being."

But the British Office of Health Economics regards you as healthy—a term it applies to people who can remain socially and economically active despite having to suffer some disability or discomfort.

The definition gains some importance because of a report by the Office of Health Economics which says that a substantial proportion of Britain's limited resources for medical care is being wasted.

One of the reasons is that the National Health Service (it says) has failed to recognize the difference between "demands" and "needs" for medical care. Since needs have never been defined, the health service has been struggling to meet demands, many of which the OHE regards as unnecessary in medical terms.

In its report, "Prospects for Health," the Office of Health

Economics, sponsored by the pharmaceutical industry, says that British medical services—and presumably those elsewhere—have failed to grasp the problems associated with the borderline area between sickness and health.

"In the 1930s it was assumed that some people were 'sick' and the rest 'well' and that the distinction between the groups was clear-cut."

This is no longer true. "With measurement such as blood pressure and hemoglobin, the population shows a continuous statistical distribution between the obviously healthy and the obviously diseased," the report said. "Any dividing line which is drawn to separate the 'well' from the 'diseased' is purely arbitrary. This problem has been exaggerated by the fact that so many new biochemical and physical diagnostic tests are now available to the medical profession. It is now possible to seek so many possible 'abnormalities' that it has been said that a healthy person is nowadays one who has not been properly examined."

The report says it would be wrong to define the aims of the National Health Service in purely scientific terms and that social needs have to be met as well. But it suggests general practitioners should play a leading role in discouraging unnecessary treatment, especially in hospitals.

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BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1971

FINANCE

Page 7

Lories Selling Investments
Made Under Labor Regime

By John M. Lee

LONDON, July 12 (NYT).—The Conservative government is trying to divest itself of £75 million investment portfolio in private industry built up by the former Labor government. The name of Industrial Assets Corporation, but the recovery of all the assets is doubtful.

The investments, largely in the form of unsecured loans, were made by an autonomous government agency, the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation (IRC), set up by the Laborites to encourage industrial mergers and consolidation and to sustain companies in need of financial aid.

The IRC has been directed by private industrialists, beginning in 1944 when it was created by the Labor government.

Nixon Lauds
Shoe Cutback
By Italians

WASHINGTON, July 12 (UPI).—President Nixon hopes Italy's decision to restrict shoe exports to the United States will take the country out of the current recession and drive for import quotas.

White House officials said yesterday that the President is very gratified by this action, one official said. It is a very important step to work toward clearing up a potentially "substantial" trade issue.

The Italian government's decision was announced in general terms last week. The U.S. government officials, who declined to be interviewed, discussed some of the details of the plan with a small group of newsmen.

Mr. Nixon said Italy plans to hold talks with the United States in the near future to discuss the plan. The goal was to reach a trade agreement by the end of the year, since the work began half of the year, since really "substantial" gains were up 22 percent in the first four months of 1971.

Mr. Nixon said the Italian action proves that the U.S. is checking the supply of shoes in the world. It could lead to a decrease in shoe imports from the U.S. and a corresponding increase in shoe exports to the U.S.

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L.A. Exchange to Deal in Coin Futures
The California Gold Rush of 1971

By Robert A. Wright

LOS ANGELES, July 12 (NYT).—Almost everyone knows that Americans are prohibited from owning gold except as jewelry or in coin collections. But there's a loophole in the Gold Reserve Act of 1934, one overlooked apparently by everyone except David Callahan, president of the West Coast Commodity Exchange.

With that loophole, the exchange hopes to start a new California gold rush. It plans to start trading in gold futures next week, providing the first public market for the precious metal.

"I read the act 50 times over the last year," Mr. Callahan said. "On the 51st time I found it. It's right there on the first page. Legal ownership of gold coins minted before 1934 is specifically authorized by the act."

Most Markets
Seen Bullish
In First Half

NEW YORK, July 12 (NYT).—Most overseas stock exchanges, some of them taking their cue from New York, finished the first half of the year in a bullish mood.

There were, a survey by The New York Times indicates, a few exceptions to this, and some markets were plagued by political and economic uncertainties that made predictions for the rest of the year difficult.

Perhaps the bleakest picture emerged from Italy, where the market was at its lowest since the doldrums experienced in 1964. A depressed mood also prevailed in France and Australia.

On the other hand, most other European exchanges and markets in Canada and Japan showed strength.

On the London Stock Exchange, by far the most important among foreign markets, the atmosphere is fairly bullish, a correspondent reports. The mood prevails despite the general economic recession and the shock caused by the government's decision to let Rolls-Royce and Upper Clyde Shipbuilders go into bankruptcy.

The Financial Times index of 30 industrial shares rose 11 percent in the first six months of the year, from 340.6 at the end of 1970, to 379.5 on June 30. But despite the good gain, the market is still far below its record of 521.9 reached in Sept. 1968, in the post-devaluation boom.

French Prices
In January, 1968, Georges Pompidou, who was then premier of France, said that French stocks were overvalued. Over the ensuing five years they fell by 40 percent.

In January this year, as president of France, the former Rothschild banker said that French stocks were undervalued.

So far this year the stock market index, compiled by the National Institute of Statistical and Economic Studies, has risen a mere 1.8 percent for French stocks.

The first half of 1971 brought West German stock owners a surprise, unexpected upswing that recouped at least 30 percent of the losses incurred in 1970.

Correctly anticipating a lowering of high interest levels, the stock market made a strong recovery in January and February, but due to uncertain trends in most business fields, stock prices have been fluctuating within narrow margins since.

Tokyo Bullish
"Bullish" is the best word to describe the Tokyo market's performance in the first half of the year. The market, which remained generally sluggish during the latter half of 1970, has become buoyant since February, registering a 25 percent gain in the price average since then.

Major factors responsible for the trend were investments in securities by mutual and trust funds and other institutions, active stock buying by foreigners, the easing in the money market and a marked increase in government spending on public works to stimulate the sluggish domestic business.

Such a return would be lower than the 1 1/4 percent approximately that FCC officials say AT&T is earning.

If adopted by an FCC hearing examiner and ultimately by the full commission, the move would require AT&T to reduce its annual pre-tax earnings by about \$13 million, the FCC staff said.

The recommendations follow about five months of hearings aimed at determining a reasonable rate of return for AT&T.

The company which has been seeking a 9.5 percent return, also is expected to submit its own recommendations to the FCC examiner.

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Stock Agents
Freed From
Wall Street
Big Board Prices Edge
Ahead in Slow Trade

By Vantanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, July 12 (NYT).—The "inch-ahead" stock market, fighting the summer doldrums and some disappointing profits for individual companies, continued today to creep along toward higher ground.

The Dow Jones Industrial average, showing small gains during most of the slow session, added 1.6 to finish at 903.4.

Thus, the blue-chip indicator continued to creep its way through the 900-910 area of resistance that Wall Street technicians point to on the market charts. Stock prices scored modest but steady gains in every session last week, when the Dow moved ahead 11 1/2 points to 891.8.

Volume was a non-electrifying 12.02 million shares, or even lower than Friday's pre-weekend turnover of 12.04 million.

Selected motor, oil, drug and photography issues closed higher. Computer service issues, a former glamour group, showed weakness.

Kroger dropped 2 1/4 to 37 1/2 after reporting lower earnings for its first half. It fell 2 5/8 to 43 after Friday's decline of 3 1/8 that resulted from a setback in second-quarter profits. Motorola gave up 2 3/4 to 79 3/8 as Barron's forecast disappointing net income for the June quarter.

Running one-two on the active list were CNA Financial, up 3/4 to 24 3/4, and CBS, up 1/2 to 44 1/2. Large blocks appeared on the tape for these volume leaders.

American Telephone tacked on 3/8 to 46 3/4 as the third most heavily-traded issue. Some Wall Street observers singled out the change.

Companies whose shares are required either to handle their own transfers or have an independent agent. Their facilities previously had to be located south of Chambers Street in Manhattan.

Many listed companies with headquarters outside New York have arrangements with local independent transfer agents that function as co-agents for the others that listed companies had to maintain in New York.

The out-of-town agents, assuming they qualify, hereafter will be permitted to handle the entire transfer process for a listed company, provided they maintain offices in New York for pickup and delivery.

It should be remembered that the association also anticipated that the present so-so pace would tend to further during the third quarter," Mr. Andrews said.

The report noted that 80 percent of the members who responded to questions termed the outlook "disappointing," with producers of capital equipment most pessimistic.

Meanwhile, for the fourth consecutive month, inventory accumulation continued at a fast pace. Many manufacturers are building up supplies of raw materials in the face of a possible steel strike.

Commodity price rises continued to plague the purchasing agents, the report said. Aluminum, steel, zinc, sugar, rubber products, cotton, chemicals, lime and wire rope were among the list of items which commanded higher prices in June.

Announcing the Election of
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to
Senior Partners of
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New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

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This announcement appears for purpose of record only.**

\$25,000,000

Southland Financial Corporation
Dallas, Texas

Dallas, Texas

Units of Preferred Stock and Common Stock

\$17,000,000

Polinas Corporation
subsidiary of Southland Financial
Development Loan
(with warrants attached)

The undersigned privately placed these securities:

Wertheim & Co.
1 Chase Manhattan Plaza
New York, New York

First Southwest Company
 Mercantile Bank Building
 Dallas, Texas

July 13, 1971.

[illegible]

New York Stock Exchange Trading

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
IBM	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/4	124 1/4	+1/4
GE	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	+1/4
AT&T	42 1/2	42 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4	+1/4
Westinghouse	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	+1/4
General Electric	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	+1/4
IBM	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/4	124 1/4	+1/4
GE	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	+1/4
AT&T	42 1/2	42 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4	+1/4
Westinghouse	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	+1/4
General Electric	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	+1/4

U.S. Commodity Prices

Commodity	Price	Change
Wheat	1.15	+0.01
Corn	0.85	+0.01
Soybeans	1.25	+0.01
Wheat	1.15	+0.01
Corn	0.85	+0.01
Soybeans	1.25	+0.01

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Fund	Price	Change
International Fund	11.15	+0.01
World Fund	10.15	+0.01
Emerging Markets Fund	12.15	+0.01
International Fund	11.15	+0.01
World Fund	10.15	+0.01
Emerging Markets Fund	12.15	+0.01

European Gold Markets

Market	Price	Change
London	101.15	+0.01
Paris	101.15	+0.01
London	101.15	+0.01
Paris	101.15	+0.01

Market Summary

Index	Value	Change
Dow Jones	1011.15	+1.15
S&P 500	101.15	+0.15
Dow Jones	1011.15	+1.15
S&P 500	101.15	+0.15

New Highs and Lows

Stock	High	Low
IBM	124 1/2	124 1/4
GE	34 1/2	34 1/4
AT&T	42 1/2	42 1/4
IBM	124 1/2	124 1/4
GE	34 1/2	34 1/4
AT&T	42 1/2	42 1/4

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GE	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	+1/4
AT&T	42 1/2	42 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4	+1/4
Westinghouse	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	+1/4
General Electric	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	+1/4
IBM	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/4	124 1/4	+1/4
GE	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	+1/4
AT&T	42 1/2	42 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4	+1/4
Westinghouse	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	+1/4
General Electric	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	+1/4

These bonds having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only

\$75,000,000

(Canadian)

The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario

Guaranteed as to principal and interest by the Province of Ontario

Province of Ontario

Twenty-five year 8 1/4% Bonds to mature July 21, 1996 (callable in whole or in part on any interest payment date on or after July 21, 1991 at 100 and accrued interest.)

To be dated July 21, 1971

The above bonds are direct obligations of The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario and will be unconditionally guaranteed as to principal and interest by the Province of Ontario, the guarantee being endorsed on each bond. The Province of Ontario will receive from this issue will be applied to meet, in part, the cost of the acquisition of property, the construction of works and the reconstruction of equipment of the Commission and of other works which have been duly authorized to be acquired, constructed and reconstructed by the Commission, to repay in whole or in part any temporary borrowings of the Commission for such purposes and to repay in part maturing securities of the Commission.

Price: 100.00 and accrued interest to yield 8.25%.

It is expected that definitive bonds will be ready for delivery on or about July 21, 1971. A circular describing the issue will be sent upon request.

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Midland-Outer Securities Limited	Royal Securities Corporation Limited
Harris & Partners Limited	Greenshields Incorporated
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The Bank of Nova Scotia	

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American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

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rd Frères & Co. **Lehman Brothers** **Loeb, Rhoades & Co.** **Paine, Webber, Jackson &**

non Brothers Smith, Barney & Co. Stone & Webster Securities Corpo
Incorporated

heim & Co. **White, Weld & Co.** **Dean Witter & Co.** **Bache**
Incorporated Incorporated Incorporated Incorporated

Dominick & Dominick,
Incorporated

Stearns & Co. **A. G. Becker & Co.** **C. W. L. Hayden, Stone Inc.** **Clark, Dodge**
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INCORPORATED	INCORPORATED	INCORPORATED

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[illegible][illegible]

One Dollar—

new month yesterday:	
Austrian schillings.....	24.346
Belgian francs.....	49.87
British pound (8 per £)	2.418
Canadian dollars.....	1.02
Danish crowns.....	7.503
Dutch guilders.....	3.587
Finnish marks.....	4.15
French francs.....	5.51312
German marks.....	3.489
Greek drachmas.....	30.00
Italian lire.....	936.54
Mexican peso.....	15.25
Norwegian kroner.....	7.100
Portuguese escudos.....	20.80
Spanish pesetas.....	69.580
Swedish crowns.....	5.1889
Swiss francs.....	4.105
The above rates are yesterday's closing rates on the London market. They exclude local currency changes and slight variations depending on the time of day.	

European Markets

[illegible]

Foreign Stock Index

	Today	Prev.	High
Amsterdam	128.51	128.46	129.8
Basel	129.41	129.08	130.45
Frankfurt	133.21	132.54	134.44
London	39.4	39.4	39.4
London Sd.	176.24	176.24	176.24
Madrid	404.2	403.5	405.0
Milan	101.8	102.1	102.8
Paris	101.8	102.1	102.8
Stockholm	202.23	202.33	203.3
Tokyo (S)	202.23	202.33	203.3
Tokyo (D)	2666.42	2659.57	2668.47
Zurich	117.5	117.1	118.6

(a) New; (b) old.

Tokyo Exchange

July 12, 1971

	Price	Prev.
Asahi Glass	225	225
Canon Corp.	228	228
Fuji Shp. Photo.	231	231
Fuji Photo.	231	231
Honda	235	235
Honda Motor	231	231
Kia	231	231
Marubishi	231	231
Nissan	231	231
Shimada	231	231

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Distillers.....	1.75	Air Liquide...	405.50
Dunlop.....	1.40	Böghin... ..	167.50

GECC.....	5.82	BNC.....	382
AGC.....	1.40	Can Pacific.....	468
GECC.....	3.74	C.G.E.....	117
Ch.Univ.S.....	3.88	Circo.....	93
Gulf.....	1.56	C.S.P.....	98
Hawker-Heid.....	1.47	Cleburne.....	483
Hudon-Dev.....	9.24	Crk.Com.....	145.50
Impac.....	2.95		

* Ex dividend.

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Kirin Brewery.	—	Tokai	—
Komatsu	220	Tokyo	—

Brooklyn	1 Wks.	Thurs.
Midtown	1 Wks.	Thurs.
Manhattan	1 Wks.	Thurs.
Manhattan	1 Wks.	Thurs.

EurodoHar.

July 12, 1971

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7 Day Trd. 5.4 1/2 3 1/2

One Month 5 1/2 1/2 3 1/2

3 Month Trd. 5 1/2 1/2 3 1/2

One Year 5 1/2 1/2 3 1/2

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Investment Management

.....

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1033-1037.

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Lichtenthaler and Whistler (1973). The total chlorophyll content was determined by the method of Arar and Cook (1977). The carotenoid content was determined by the method of Lichtenthaler and Whistler (1973). The total carotenoid content was determined by the method of Arar and Cook (1977). The total protein content was determined by the method of Lowry et al. (1951). The total lipid content was determined by the method of Bligh and Dyer (1959). The total carbohydrate content was determined by the method of Dubois and Gilles (1950). The total nucleic acid content was determined by the method of Burton (1956). The total ash content was determined by the method of AOAC (1970). The total moisture content was determined by the method of AOAC (1970). The total dry weight was determined by the method of AOAC (1970). The total organic matter content was determined by the method of AOAC (1970). 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The total cobalt content was determined by the method of Atomic absorption spectrophotometry (1945). The total nickel content was determined by the method of Atomic absorption spectrophotometry (1945). The total selenium content was determined by the method of Atomic absorption spectrophotometry (1945). The total iodine content was determined by the method of Atomic absorption spectrophotometry (1945). The total bromine content was determined by the method of Atomic absorption spectrophotometry (1945). The total fluorine content was determined by the method of Atomic absorption spectrophotometry (1945). The total chlorine content was determined by the method of Atomic absorption spectrophotometry (1945). The total sulfur content was determined by the method of Atomic absorption spectrophotometry (1945). The total oxygen content was determined by the method of Atomic absorption spectrophotometry (1945). 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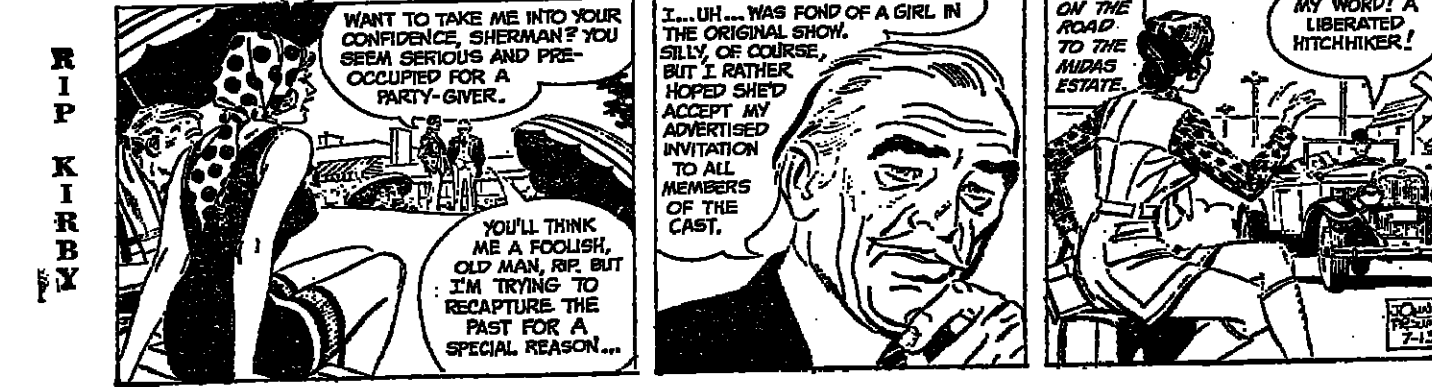
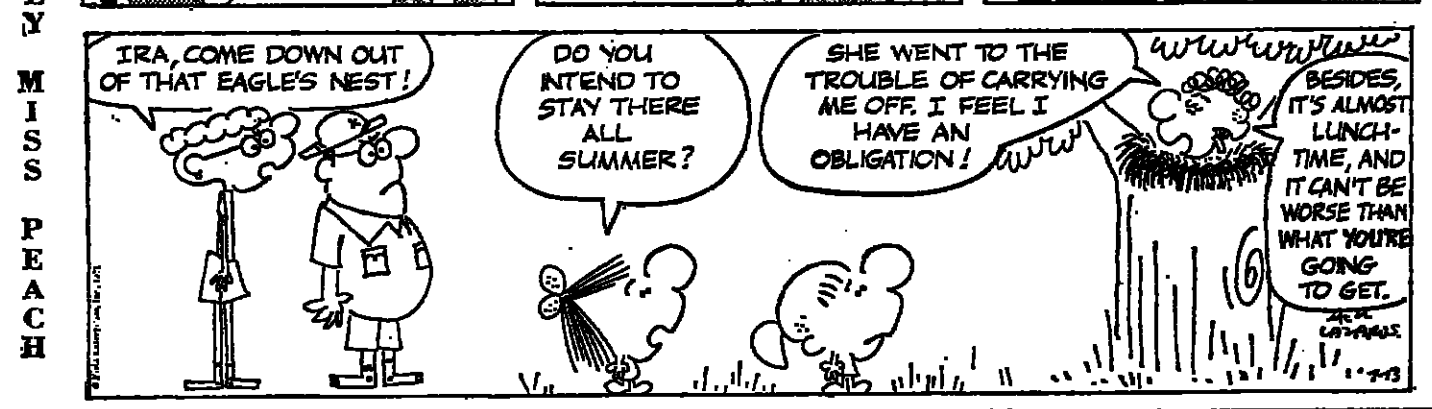
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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The biggest bridge book in the world, and perhaps the most important, is now available again. It is the "Official Encyclopedia of Bridge," published in a revised version by Crown at \$12.50.

One of the many new entries describes the "Robert coup," a rare maneuver illustrated in the diagrammed deal. The theme requires the declarer to waste a trump, preserving a worthless side-suit card for end-game purposes.

When South opens one spade, North raises directly to game, implying good spade support, good distribution, and limited high-card strength.

Against four spades, West leads a club and is happy with the result. East is able to win two club tricks, and it seems that South must be defeated.

East is left in doubt about the position of the club three, for West has played the nine followed by the seven. Hoping to cut down dummy's entries before the hearts are established, East plays a third round of clubs. This turns out to be a fatal error, although the ruff and discard does not give South any obvious advantage.

South needs great foresight to perceive that it is best to ruff in the closed hand, apparently

wasting a trump. His only fear is a four-nothing trump break, and that becomes a reality at the next trick when he cashes the spade king.

To have any chance of survival, South must assume that West has a flat distribution. He cashes two diamond winners, ruffs a diamond in dummy, cashes two heart winners and ruffs a heart. The position is then this:

NORTH
♠ 107
♥ 8
♦ —
♣ —

WEST
♠ QJ9
♥ —
♦ —
♣ —

EAST
♠ —
♥ —
♦ —
♣ QJ

SOUTH
♠ A5
♥ —
♦ 8
♣ —

The lead of the diamond eight forces West to surrender. If South holds an extra small trump instead of the diamond eight as the cards lie, the contract falls.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

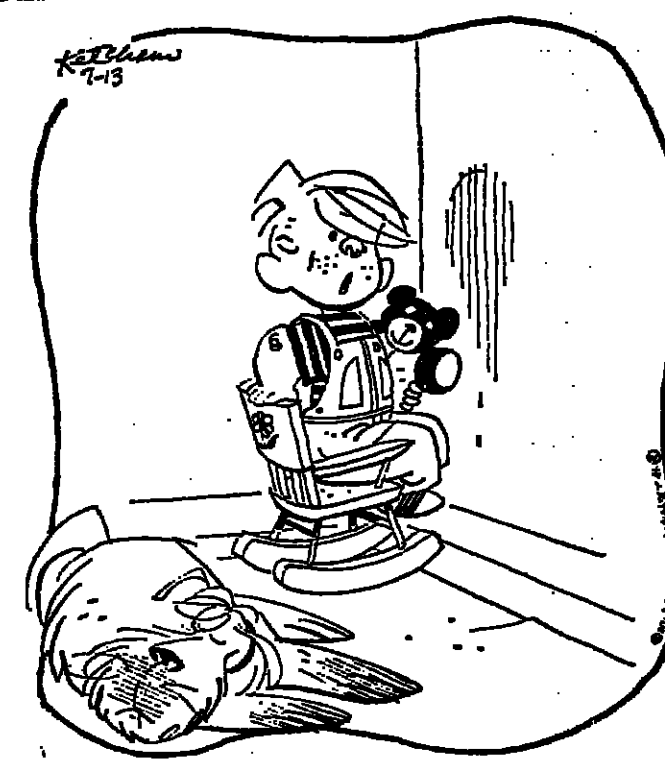
WEST
♠ QJ98
♥ Q109
♦ Q105
♣ 973

EAST
♠ —
♥ —
♦ —
♣ —

SOUTH
♠ —
♥ —
♦ —
♣ —

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass
Pass Pass
West led the club nine.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

FLONE
REXET
EMPAND
RIJEGG



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Jumbles: DRONE ACUTE PAGODA SHEKEL

Yesterday's Answer: Useful for pulling strings in the new world—A HARP.

BOOKS

THE PAGAN RABBI

And Other Stories

By Cynthia Ozick. Knopf. 270 pp. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

To her short fiction—Cynthia Ozick brings qualities that are large-scaled, majestic, generous. She works out of a tradition, mostly European, that is not afraid, even within modest limits, to employ a broad canvas, an abundance of characters, a variety of incidents. She does not depend on the small epiphany or the arch no-story or the extended anecdote. Her stories are in the scale of the events of everyday. In fact, if not the dimensions of a novel, her imagination runs the gamut to the fantastic and the supernatural, and stories as naturally appear in the events of everyday. In fact, she is so sure of her characters that we are surprised, for example, that "Envy," a beautifully written and magnificently realized novella, really takes place on the level of the commonplace. And in "Virtuity," one of the hand of God or Satan to intervene through neither does or needs to. Explanation to the puzzle is simple enough.

She has lost none of the talent, the skill that she exhibited in her novel, "Trust." But they seem better harnessed in these tales. In the other book, it was almost as if her technique was running away with her fiction, a winner pulling off incredible runs on the piano just to show the world she could do them. In "The Pagan Rabbi," her ability requires, but muted, subordinated to the larger intent of the stories. They have a sustained flow, an ease and certainty of movement that hurries them along to their conclusion. One is less conscious of the mechanism. She is like a fiddler who once played the violin, but who has since learned to play the music.

"Envy" deserves a place with the enduring works in short form. In it, the particular is used as a metaphor for the general; the part for once embraces the whole. One man's resentment and frustration is made into a lament for an entire culture; a cry for the end of a tradition that was once a way of life.

Edelstein is a nondescript Yiddish poet of little talent with a passionate feeling for and loyalty to Yiddish, that language that had its origin on the Rhine about a thousand years ago and that rose to undreamed of literary heights midway in the last century. To Edelstein, the language is not merely a vehicle of communication, but a world in itself, a treasury of the past, a bridge to all other Jews. But he has to admit the truth: audiences for Yiddish are small and fading, money is scarce; the interest of the young is casual.

To his natural resentment is added another. The one Yiddish writer who has made out very well has done so through translations into English. They have procured him a large, lucrative readership. His books sell, they are made into movies; he has become the darling of the campuses and lecture halls. What galls Edelstein is that the famous writer's Yiddish is without

distinction and that his was the same as that of a stilet and his friends—newspaper work, privately small editions, lectures in groups. The difference came about purely through interest of translators, who him an English writer, for the other side.

Edelstein despises the art, his ideas, his very. Only his success he can't. And so Edelstein sets of secure the philosophers, the translators who make differences between them. Of way, the bitter truth he tried to deny rather than to tell. Although "Envy" is a writer's lust for fame, full of overtones and a provocative correspondence, the actual world of the writer today. But it is a requiem for a way of life started to disappear in War I and came to an end the fires of the German hammering.

The title story deals with a rabbi, who, in the words of a character in another story, is a "man who ought to be for Zeus and God." Edelstein searches for a way to connect one life to another, to connect the Hebrew obligations. The intellectual debate is not enough to assuage him, and he is willing to explore hidden ground to find what is seeking. In his own way he finds it, though with a sense of a writer's just for fame, full of overtones and a provocative correspondence, the actual world of the writer today. But it is a requiem for a way of life started to disappear in War I and came to an end the fires of the German hammering.

But, as was true of a straight synopsis is no indication of the subtlety with which she develops her story and slightly ironical way with which she deals with her characters. For there were at first two in this tale. One dropped of the seminary and married his faith. The other, an apostate and believer, was strange indeed.

If the remaining stories quite come up to these, it is because they would stand superior in any collection. It is a frequently told switch on one of her past that of the poet manqué in the life of a Jew. It is as a character a variant of a figure in Jewish folklore, a schlemmer. "The Doctor's" is an elegiac commentary on life not lived; "The Doctor's" is an amusing tale of the life of a man who leaves home.

Miss Ozick may find a little out of fashion these days, a writer who refuses to be games with her art. She has it with an uncharacteristic openness, and brings to the order, stability and balance the life she is mirroring. It is a result of a vicious lack.

Mr. Lask is a New York book reviewer.

CROSSWORD

By Will Arnesen

ACROSS

1 Abner's creator

5 Dry riverbed of West

9 Depression agency

12 Postpone

13 "Brute"

14 "Zivago" name

16 Kind of flu

17 Taylor-Burton

18 Egyptian deity

19 Sheen

21 Most temperamental

23 Merriman and others

25 Espouse

26 Life or theft item: Abbrev.

31 Henhouse area

32 At — (in any case)

34 Direction

37 "If this — love"

38 A to Z

39 Character in "Leah"

40 Hemisphere group

41 More exceptional

42 Insect stage

43 Tablet

44 Scott's penny

46 Moonlight and others

50 Monster's habitat

51 Stock word for a baby

53 Ginza

57 Rents

58 Venky sights

60 Precipitate

61 Storied dog

62 Ogden's state

63 Trap

64 French denial

65 Prefix with meter or vise

66 Spanish direction

DOWN

1 Home, in Veracruz

2 — of all right

3 Most like Jane

4 Flag

5 Network

6 Kind of smasher

7 Porch

8 Rogers or Therber

9 Sourdoughs' concerns

10 Ornamental piece

11 Wave top

12 Spigot

15 Pay up

20 Part of etc.

22 Common contraction

24 Kind of battle

26 Cold, in Spain

27 Ponselle

28 Charged

29 Particles

30 Convened again

33 Of the ear

34 Average

35 Brightening

36 Spirit

38 Social butler

39 Seventh Ave. specialties

41 — at last

42 Undue freedom

43 Weens, for one

45 Diary of a saint

46 Below the

47 — a Greek urn

48 " — or —"

49 Schedule

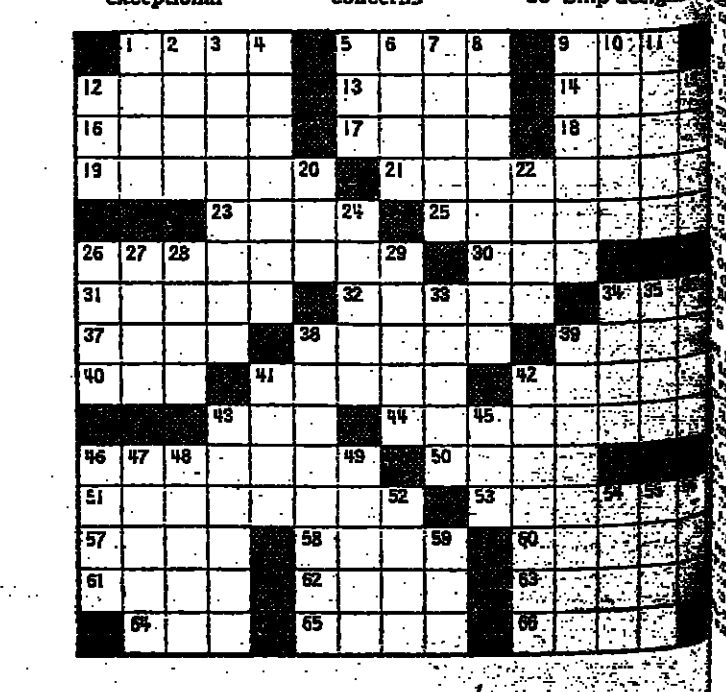
52 Of an age

54 Quarrel

55 Rabbit's coat

56 Pub drink

59 Ship designer



هكذا من يخطئ

Lose Twice to Reds

Mets Find No Relief With Seaver

By George Vecsey

CONCORD, N.Y., July 12 (UPI)—The New York Mets just won't let go of their losing streak. They lost to the Cincinnati Reds 3-2 in a game that was a relief for the Mets, but not for the fans. The Mets have lost six straight games, and the Reds have won five.

Seaver was the loser Friday night, working only three innings, and he could easily afford to pitch an inning yesterday without jeopardizing his chances of winning the All-Star game tomorrow night in Detroit.

Seaver was brought in to pitch to the right-handed Lee May in the eighth with a man on and a man out. He didn't do badly. He got May to slap a grounder to the left side of the third baseman, Bobby Aspromonte, who knocked it down. The official scorer called it an error at first, then changed it to a hit. Either way, it might have been a double play.

Instead of the inning being over, the Reds had two runners on base. Then the batter was Perez, who had driven in the two previous runs with a homer and a single. This time he unloaded a homer into the green seats, out past the 370-foot sign, to put the Reds ahead for good.

Dodgers 11, Giants 3
Los Angeles ended a six-game losing streak by scoring four runs in the first inning and continuing to an 11-3 triumph over San Francisco. Al Downing, despite a three-run homer by Bobby Bonds, went the distance for his 11th victory in 16 decisions.

Cubs 5, Padres 0
Milt Pappas retired the first 15 batters he faced as the Chicago Cubs took the first game, 5-0, but San Diego, scoring three times in the second inning, won 7-5. In the second contest Johnny Callison drove in Chicago's runs in the opener with a homer and sacrifice fly.

A's 3, Angels 2, 6
Roger Repox hit a double and two singles and California tallied four unearned runs en route to a 3-2 triumph and a split of a twin bill with Oakland. Tommy Davis' pinch single in the eighth scored the deciding run in the A's 3-2 victory in the opener.

Brewers 1, White Sox 0, 1
Milwaukee and Chicago White Sox split a pair of 1-0 decisions. In the opener, Milwaukee's Marty Pattin hurled a four-hitter and Ted Kubiak drove in the run with a sacrifice fly. Ed Hargrett, in the fifth, gave Chicago's Wilbur Wood the second game.

Ellis to Duel Blue in All-Star Game

CHICAGO, July 12 (AP)—The last time Dock Ellis was in the world of the National League was today as the National League's starting pitcher against the Blue of the American League in tomorrow night's 42d and final game of the All-Star game.

Ellis, Pittsburgh's star right-hander, blasted National League manager Sparky Anderson for who, in the end, was to start him because he was a Negro. Ellis said recently here he would not start for a way to go brothers.

Ellis has a 14-13 won-lost record and a 3.14 ERA. He is 17-3. He is the only pitcher in the National League who has won more games than he has lost.

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In Santa Clara Meet

Miss Gould, 14, Strokes To 4th Freestyle Victory

SANTA CLARA, Calif., July 12 (AP)—Shane Gould has concentrated on freestyle events because, "I got to enjoy the stroke the most as the years passed by."

Only 14 years have passed by—she'll be 15 in November—but Shane Gould is now swimming's most spectacular performer.

She won all the women's freestyle events at the fifth Santa Clara International swimming meet, and almost left the pool yesterday owning world records in all four.

Yesterday, the final day of the three-day meet, the blonde from Sydney came within 1 1/2 seconds of the 800-meter record, winning in 9:02.8. It was only the third time she'd tried the distance in competition.

She set a world record in the 400 meters Friday, a 4:21.2, to go with the 100 and 200-meter records she established less than three months ago in London.

"She's just amazing. I can't believe a girl can go that far and still be able to sprint so well at the end," said John Kinsella, America's top male distance swimmer.

Another Australian, Graham Underhill, 17, was the second biggest winner here. He took all three events he entered, including the 1,500-meter freestyle in a meet record 16:14.7 yesterday.

Russian breaststroke Nikolai Pankin and Galina Stepanova were among the double winners in the meet. Pankin, world record holder in the 100-meter breaststroke, beat Brian Job of the Santa Clara Swim Club by one-tenth of a second in the event yesterday. His time of 1:06.6 was a meet record, as was the 1:15.4 by Mrs. Stepanova in the women's 100.

Foreigners ended up with first place finishes in 13 of the 24 individual swimming events. They left with nine meet records, including four by Miss Gould.

Meanwhile, world record holders Job, Kinsella, Debbie Meyer and Alice Jones were among the top U.S. swimmers shut out from the victory stand.

"You'll see a lot different swimming next month in Houston," said George Haines, the Santa Clara coach who headed the U.S. team in the 1968 Olympics.

America's best are pointing toward the national Amateur Athletic Union meet in Houston in late August. And Mark Spitz is looking even further ahead—to the 1972 Olympics.

Spitz, who now lives in nearby Sacramento, won the 100 freestyle here Friday and then took a day off before coming back to take the 100 butterfly yesterday in 56 seconds.

"I wanted to see how I could do. I don't like to take a day off during a meet, but in the Olympics you have to," he said.

Spitz, a Santa Clara high school athlete, went into the 1968 Olympics as the world's most highly rated swimmer and failed to win an individual gold medal.

Reyson gave the race an interesting twist by slowing down dramatically at the finish. Immediately after taking the checkered flag, he parked on the grass beside the track. He said "something" in the suspension system had broken—he was not sure what. In any case, the car was through, like the one-hoss shay.

Reyson and Hulme, driving a pair of bright orange McLaren MBF-Chevrolets, finished in a lap by themselves, with Reyson 2.6 seconds in front. He covered the 150 miles—73 laps around Road Atlanta's hilly course of 2.5 miles in 1 hour 42 minutes and 11.17 seconds, an average speed of 111.7 miles an hour.

Basically, it was only a three-car race. Jackie Stewart's Lotus T380-Chevrolet, the winner of the season's second Can-Am race two weeks ago in Quebec, fell out of contention with a flat tire and braking and suspension problems. He completed 82 laps.

Lotar Motschenbacher ran third in a McLaren M8E, a full lap behind the leaders. The fourth-place finisher was Tony Adamowicz in a McLaren MB3, three laps behind. Milt Mintz ran fifth in a Porsche 917, four laps back of the leaders.

This was the third race of the \$1-million series of ten races for sports-racing cars. Hulme won the season's opener on June 13 at Bowmanville, Ontario. Team McLaren has now won 31 of the 36 Can-Am races since the beginning of the 1967 season.

Fischer extends unbeaten streak in chess semis

Denver, July 12 (UPI)—Bobby Fischer of Brooklyn, N.Y., defeated Bent Larsen of Denmark in the third game of the world semi-final chess competition in Temple Buell College in Denver yesterday.

Fischer now leads by 3-0, and needs only two and a half points from the seven remaining games to score the match victory.

Larsen played the Sicilian defense, choosing a backwards variation. Fischer played aggressively, advancing pawns on his king's side. After two previous losses, Larsen had apparently decided to play cautiously, rather than look for counter chances, which is his normal style. He finally resigned on the 41st move.

Fourth Tie

Moscow, July 12 (AP)—Soviet grandmasters Viktor Korchnoi and Tigran Petrosyan played yesterday for their fourth draw in the semi-final round of the world chess challengers' tournament.

Merckx Takes Lead in Tour As Ocania Is Injured in Fall

LUCHON, France, July 12 (UPI)—Eddy Merckx today took over the lead of the Tour de France when Luis Ocania of Spain took a serious fall and had to drop out of the race.

Merckx was in second position overall, 7 minutes 23 seconds behind the Spaniard before the accident. He now has a 2:01 lead over Jupp Zoetemelk of the Netherlands.

Jose-Manuel Fuentes of Spain won today's 14th stage. But this was not the way Belgian Merckx wanted to regain his yellow jersey, the symbol of the Tour leadership. He refused to wear the jersey after the race.

The Belgian said he and Ocania were thrown off-balance in a tight downhill turn by a stream of mud that cut across the road following the torrential rain storm that flooded today's 21.4 kilometer mountain stage.

"I saw that Ocania fell, but I thought he was getting up as I took off," said Merckx, who had also taken a fall. But Ocania didn't have time to get up, as Zoetemelk crashed into him, unable to brake on the muddy road, and knocked the Spaniard to the ground.

There more than half a dozen racers crashed into the helpless Ocania, who lay on the ground. Roadside spectators, in an effort to protect him, lay on top of him.

Ocania suffered a bruised rib cage and right shoulder. He was unconscious for nearly 30 minutes in a nearby hospital, to which he was airlifted.

Colts Open Training Camp And Mr. Unitas Is Present

NEW YORK, July 12 (AP)—The pro football season wouldn't be the same without Johnny Unitas in action for the Baltimore Colts, the Super Bowl champions. And the quarterback, 38, doesn't intend to be on the sidelines.

There was speculation that Unitas would miss the 1971 campaign because of an accident last spring when he ripped his right Achilles tendon playing paddle ball and underwent an operation.

But Unitas was one of the first on hand yesterday at the opening of the training session for the National Football League teams. He worked out at the Colts' camp at Western Maryland College in Westminster, Md., following a timetable set up by Baltimore trainers.

Physicians are not accepting John physically in camp, but he will coach him on the roster," said coach Don McCafferty, who welcomed 26 rookies and 19 veterans to camp. McCafferty explained that otherwise Unitas would not be eligible to play until November.

"Keeping him on the roster," the coach went on, "makes him eligible to play any time he is able to play."

McCafferty, preparing for what he calls a "tough season," was pleased at the signing of Don McCauley, a running back from North Carolina who was the Colts' No. 1 draft choice.

The Cleveland Browns, San Diego Chargers, New Orleans Saints and Houston Oilers also opened camp.

The other NFL camps start later.

Merckx, the new coach of the Browns, welcomed 31 rookies and 17 veterans at the Cleveland camp in Hiram, Ohio. Rain curtailed activities to loosening up exercises.

Wide receivers Billy Parks of Long Beach State and Chuck Dicus of Arkansas were prominent in the Chargers' working at Levine, Calif.

Ed Hughes, new Houston coach, put the Oilers through a first day workout in full equipment at Kerrville, Texas.

Baltimore's rookies will play a practice game against the Washington Redskins rookies in Carlisle, Pa., next Saturday. After that, the Colts will play the College All-Stars in Chicago July 30 in the official opening of the preseason exhibition schedule.

The last series belonged to the after the first series, but Soviet Hungary to win the men's team and seventh year in eight years, and for the fifth year in a row. Edward Vinogradov was the leader in the Russian triumph, facing brilliantly to surge to victory in each of his four bouts, twice by a 3-2 margin and the fourth 3-1.

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Prayer for Tourists

NEW YORK, July 12 (UPI).—A failure in a Consolidated Edison transmission system cut off electrical power for more than three hours before dawn today to tens of thousands of residents in upper Manhattan and parts of the Bronx.

Police rushed additional units to the five-square-mile area, but reported no unusual incidents. Subway service was curtailed

(Together) "And when our voyage is over, and we return to our loved ones, grant us the favor of finding someone who will look at our home movies and listen to our stories, so our lives as tourists will not have been in vain. This we ask you in the name of Conrad Hilton, Thomas Cook and the American Express. Amen."



The Shredded Fabric of Rock Festivals

many raised fists one sees onstage. Is there a future for the rock festival? Not likely, unless there is enough easy access to avoid traffic problems; gates made of structural steel, and a crowd size limited to perhaps 10,000 to 25,000 people. As for the huge, Woodstockian festivals, they do seem to be on the way out.

in an open speedboat. Tholstrup made it to Reykjavik, Iceland, all right, but, warned of floating icebergs, decided to sail in the wake of the Icelandic freighter Bruarfjoss, heading for North America. The captain of the Bruarfjoss, Saevar Gudlaugsson, agreed to take enough extra gasoline aboard to refuel Tholstrup's Red Eric en route to Newfoundland, but when Red Eric's steering

attend at Dartmouth, Bristol Royal Navy College, at Sept. 14. Confirming the end of the course, a spokesman of the Ministry of Defense, however, was quick to point out that, "We have no problems with drug disease in the navy, but the normal practice for officers is to have a general understanding of those matters, should a problem ever arise . . ."

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